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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

*Thai mediator named*

## Prem seeks talks with coup officers

BANGKOK, April 2 (AP) — Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan was appointed Thursday to mediate between Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda and a group of senior military officers who are trying to overthrow him, the Prem-controlled radio station in northeast Thailand announced.

Meanwhile, sources said Prem had offered privately to allow the coup's leaders to leave the country if they halted their attempt to overthrow him.

The radio in Korat, Prem's emergency headquarters, said Kriangsak was named "because he is respected by both sides," it did not say who selected him. It said negotiations were underway with the rebel generals.

Kriangsak traveled to Korat, 241 kms northeast of Bangkok, for an audience with King Bhumipol Adulyadej, then returned to Bangkok to talk with coup leader Gen. Sant Chitpatima, the radio said. There was no immediate comment from the coup leaders. Kriangsak was prime minister from 1977 until February of last year, when he resigned

and parliament named Prem to succeed him. Earlier, Prem had issued a new warning to rebel troops to return to their barracks or face the consequences. A spotter plane, broadcasting the sundown ultimatum, had circled repeatedly over the heavily fortified central Bangkok headquarters of the "revolutionary council" that staged a bloodless coup Wednesday.

One hour earlier, Gen. Prem allowed a 6 p.m. (1100 GMT) deadline to the rebels, led by Gen. Sant Chitpatima, to expire without incident. But residents, fearing a possible clash, were largely off the streets after night fell. Meanwhile, troops under Prem's control halted their advance toward Bangkok 90 kms from the capital.

Key civilian and military officials, meanwhile, continued Thursday to rally to the 60-year-old bachelor prime minister, who is with the royal family at an army base in Korat, 250 kms (150 miles) northeast of Bangkok. More than half his 40-member coalition cabinet flew to Korat to join three of Thailand's four regional army commanders and top officers of the navy and air force, who had rallied to the white-haired premier earlier.

An AFP reporter at Korat said 40 of Thailand's 72 provincial governors, plus former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan, had also reached Korat. The presence of King Bhumipol Adulyadej, 53, implying support for Gen. Prem, is proving a major stumbling block for the coup leaders, who appeared to backpedal Wednesday night to avoid a showdown. In Thailand, the king is both a man and a symbol, the nation's most powerful unifying force. As head of state, he is constitutionally required to remain above party politics.

Coup leader Gen. Sant stayed Prem earlier in the day for what he called "dragging into the dispute" the name of the monarch, who has refrained from any public statement. Later, Gen. Sant, 59, said he was sending an unnamed envoy to meet the king in what was believed to be a sign.

**TAKEOVER:** Gen. Sant Chitpatima, the deputy commander-in-chief of the army, who announced a coup d'état against Prime Minister Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda in Bangkok Wednesday.

**Zionists fight AWACs deal**

By Bob Lebling and Fouzi Asmar  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2 — Israel is mobilizing its supporters in the United States to try to block the sale of AWACs radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia in what official sources described as the biggest such Israeli lobbying effort since the 1978 battle over the Kingdom's F-15s.

Zionist lobbyists on Capitol Hill are now trying to persuade members of the Senate and House of Representatives to sign letters to President Reagan opposing the sale of AWACs (Airborne Warning and Control System) planes to the Kingdom, sources said. But so far, the signature campaign is not suc-

**Iraq admits deal**

BEIRUT, April 2 (Agencies) — Iraq confirmed Wednesday it had purchased ammunition for its Soviet-made weapons from Egypt, saying it was "part of a pure business deal" made through a third party. The official Iraqi News Agency said the deal signalled no change in its political position toward Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's regime.

The agency pointed out that Iraqi Presi-

dent Saddam Hussein had announced more than once that Iraq was ready to buy arms and ammunition from any available source, except Israel.

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration officially notified Congress Wednesday it intends to license the sale to Iraq of five Boeing passenger jets for civilian use.

**Italy strike today**

ROME, April 2 (R) — About 300,000 Italian telecommunications workers will strike Friday to back demands for more state investment in the industry, trade union leaders said Thursday. A spokesman of the federated telecommunication workers and federated metal workers unions said they planned a 24-hour stoppage by production workers and a 74-hour strike in telephone, telex and cable services.

The unions have called for the government to inject more than \$2 billion of fresh capital into the state-owned telephone service (SIP) appealing it to buy new equipment and avoiding proposed lay-offs of about 30,000 workers in the industry.

**Sixteen injured in Las Vegas**

LAS VEGAS, April 2 (AP) — A fire com-  
usted to a luxury suite on the fifth floor of Caesars Palace Hotel. Hotel injured 16 persons Wednesday and forced hundreds to flee the



**HOTEL FIRE:** Smoke billows from a fifth floor room at Caesars Palace Hotel Wednesday as hotel guests stand on the roof of a structure near the hotel pool to watch. Sixteen persons including six fighters, were injured in the blaze but only one was serious.



**FACES IMAGE:** Six-year-old Natalie Norgrove came face to face with her own image recently. Natalie — Miss Pears 1980, from Kidderminster, Hereford and Worcester, received her portrait from controversial royal painter Bryan Organ. She had her own surprise for Organ a portrait she had painted of him while she posed.

## Reagan attends to work

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — Despite some pain, a high-spirited President Reagan got out of bed and set to work in his hospital suite Wednesday as aides indicated he may be released by early next week — and make a major trip before the month is out.

If the Israeli lobby fails to get 30 signatures in the Senate, it is expected to kill the letter, sources said. Defense analysts said the Reagan administration was prepared to sell Saudi Arabia either the AWACs itself or if the Saudis prefer, a smaller, more cost-effective airborne radar plane, the E-2c "Hawkeye."

The radar aircraft options will be discussed with Saudi Arabian leaders when Secretary of State Alexander Haig visits the Kingdom next week on his Middle East tour, sources said.

**Italy strike today**

John W. Hinckley Jr., charged with trying to kill Reagan, underwent three hours of psychiatric testing to determine if Hinckley is competent to stand trial. He is being held at the Quantico, Virginia, marine base, south of Washington.

As for the shooting itself, sources who declined to be identified say investigators now believe that Reagan was hit by a ricochet from one of the six bullets fired instead of being struck directly.

She declined to say anything about the contents, except that they did not refer to the president and were not of a threatening nature. In fact, she said Wednesday they seemed more like love letters.

She said she had received a number of letters and notes signed either "Jon" or "John Hinckley" last fall and again last month. She said she threw the earlier ones away.

The U.S. Justice Department reportedly found an unmailed letter addressed to Miss Foster in Hinckley's Washington hotel room after his arrest Monday. It reportedly indicated he wanted to impress her by killing the president. (Text of the letter on Back page.)

Miss Foster said she received "several pieces of unsolicited correspondence" after she entered Yale as a literature major and "threw them all away."

"This is not uncommon as I receive a great deal of similar unsolicited correspondence. At the beginning of March I received three or four more notes similarly signed," she said. "On March 6, I gave them to my college dean, who in turn gave them to the Yale police. These are now in the custody of the FBI."

"In none of these letters and notes I received was any mention, reference or implication ever made as to violent acts against anyone, nor was the president ever mentioned," she said in a prepared statement.

Dinsman said he didn't know how many of the injured were hotel guests. Caesars World, in a statement from Los Angeles, claimed none of the injured were hotel guests, but declined to identify any of them.

The blaze broke out just across the street from the fire-ravaged MGM Grand Hotel where a fire last fall killed 84 persons. A fire Feb. 10 at the Las Vegas Hilton killed eight persons and injured 198.

**hotel fire**

and breaking glass showered the ground as people raced out to the parking lot behind the luxury hotel. Fleeing guests and hotel employees made their way out of the hotel after the fire erupted at 10:05 a.m.

Ironically, a convention of burglar and fire alarm companies is being held at Caesars Palace this week. Guests and employees later were allowed to return to all but the fifth floor of the hotel tower. The cause of the fire that erupted in a five-room suite was not known immediately, said Clark County Fire Capt. Ralph Dinsman. Nor was it known whether the suite was occupied at the time of the fire.

The blaze was in a portion of the 1,736-room hotel that had no sprinklers, but Caesars Palace is in the process of installing them in the area, he said. Fire alarms and smoke detectors in the area worked, according to Dinsman.

"We have 10 civilian injuries — most of these are minor — and six firefighters are injured. One is quite serious," Dinsman said.

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Two bullets hit Reagan's limousine and the investigators say the president was probably hit by the bullet which struck the rear door. The investigators found microscopic traces of paint on the bullet removed from Reagan and the entry wound was more ragged than it would have been had he been struck directly, the sources explained. A White House spokesman declined comment on the ricochet report.

Reagan was moved into a private room in a surgical ward and a "full-time office" was set up nearby for staff members, according to Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese III. The president signed an executive order granting lower import tariffs for products from the developing nations.

Meese said that the president would receive cabinet members who are about to set out on overseas trips. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., is about to leave for a long-planned Middle East trip.

**Jodie shocked**

NEW HAVEN, April 2 (Agencies) — Actress Jodie Foster has said she was "shocked" and "frightened" when she learned that the man who is accused of shooting U.S. President Ronald Reagan may have written letters to her.

She declined to say anything about the contents, except that they did not refer to the president and were not of a threatening nature. In fact, she said Wednesday they seemed more like love letters.

She said she had received a number of letters and notes signed either "Jon" or "John Hinckley" last fall and again last month. She said she threw the earlier ones away.

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Miss Foster said she received "several pieces of unsolicited correspondence" after she entered Yale as a literature major and "threw them all away."

"This is not uncommon as I receive a great deal of similar unsolicited correspondence. At the beginning of March I received three or four more notes similarly signed," she said. "On March 6, I gave them to my college dean, who in turn gave them to the Yale police. These are now in the custody of the FBI."

"In none of these letters and notes I received was any mention, reference or implication ever made as to violent acts against anyone, nor was the president ever mentioned," she said in a prepared statement.

Hinckley, under heavy guard at a U.S. Marine Base in Quantico, Virginia, is due to appear at a court hearing Friday.

The cheap, 22-calibre pistol allegedly used in the shooting gun was made in Germany and assembled in Miami. Gun experts said the pistol's relative lack of power and the shortness of its barrel might have helped limit the seriousness of the president's chest wound.

**Zia says**

## Peace moves to continue

By Wahid Ghorab

MEDINA, April 2 — Islamic peace efforts to end the Iraq-Iranian war will continue despite their suspension at summit level Wednesday, Pakistan's President Zia ul-Haq said here Thursday.

The president, a member of the Islamic peace mission told *Arab News* here that "progress is usually slow in view of the conflicting and rigid attitudes" of the two warring countries.

Zia, who paid a visit to the Prophet's Mosque before leaving for home Thursday, added that the mission had "made progress" to narrow the gap between Iraq and Iran and that Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic conference Habib Chatti will continue contacts with the two governments.

"The gap is not too big," Zia said. He also shared the belief of other mission members that the results of the Islamic peace move "were encouraging and that the problem, God willing, will be solved."

The leader of the mission President Sekou Touré of Guinea announced Wednesday that peace efforts at summit level were suspended, though Chatti will continue to shuttle between Baghdad and Tehran. He also announced that new proposals for an Islamic court and a committee to study the Iraq-Iran Shatt al Arab dispute will be proposed to the two countries.

On Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union President Zia confirmed in his interview with *Arab News* that Moscow had approached Islamabad with the view to recognize the regime of Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union offered to settle for good the undemarcated parts of the Afghan-Pakistani border, he said.

"We have refused to do so, because we believe that certain principles cannot be traded for material gains."

The Soviet Union realizes this. They are friendly with India and they are in control of Afghanistan. Between the two Pakistan is sandwiched, Zia said. The Soviet Union does not like to see this Islamic state defy its overtures. "So they are out to teach us a lesson, probably by fomenting subversion in Baluchistan. Baluchistan is a part of Pakistan which has frequently been restive.

Pakistan, he said, will support a U.N.-sponsored mission to find a peaceful solution to the Afghan problem. The U.N. representative will arrive in Islamabad next week to start his mission since the Soviet Union had rejected the committee formed by the Islamic

foreign ministers' conference. "Both Pakistan and Iran must be consulted in any such dialogues," Zia said. "Babrak Karmal will take part in the talks as a leader of the ruling party and not as a head of state," he added.

He said Pakistan will cooperate with the U.N. envoy because it is eager to keep some kind of dialogue about the situation in Afghanistan going on in order to achieve a peaceful settlement in the region.

Zia said his government rejected any form of foreign military presence on its territory and, therefore, rejected the notion of having foreign bases there, but would like to continue its present dialogue with the U.S. administration under President Reagan which has made certain approaches to Pakistan. "The U.S. government must first identify its interests and we shall do the same with ours," he said. "If both interests coincide we shall then discuss matters of mutual advantage."

Pakistan had rejected an offer by former President Carter to sell arms to it after the

**INTERVIEW:** President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan during the interview with *Arab News* correspondent in Medina Thursday.

soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The offer was for a package deal of \$400 million of arms and economic assistance for which Pakistan must pay with interest.

Since then the Reagan administration had been making more generous offers to help the country which is facing the Soviet Union across the Afghan borders. The talks with the Americans are proceeding satisfactorily," he said. "But we should be recognized as an independent state and treated on our merit, not just because we are, at the moment, useful to have as friends."

## Labor Party shocked

### Benn to fight for deputy leadership

LONDON, April 2 (AFP) — Leading leftist Labor MP Tony Benn Thursday shook his opposition party by announcing that he will stand for election as deputy party leader.

His move came just one week after four former Labor cabinet ministers broke away to form the Social Democratic Party out of disillusion with Labor's leftward trend. Benn's decision highlights the struggle between leftists and moderates for control of the Labor Party direction.

The Social Democrats' main opponent would then be the Conservative Party which is heading for unpopularity because its policies appear to be bearing little fruit. But moderates in the Labor Party have not given up yet and Healey said two months ago that he was prepared to stand against Benn and was sure of winning.

Meanwhile, Healey and his backers, with the support of Foot, are hoping to change the January decision redefining the election method. They favor an electoral college with Labor MPs holding most of the votes. But reform of this point now depends on the success or failure of Benn.

## INDIAN TRADE EXHIBITION



### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

**It is regretted**

That the Indian Trade Exhibition will not be open today, Friday, April 3, due to unavoidable circumstances.

# King Khaled to open new Jeddah airport

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, April 2 — King Khaled will dedicate the new international airport April 22, officials announced here Thursday.

The airport, named after King Abdul Aziz — founder of the Kingdom, will begin full operations six weeks later according to Sheikh Kamel Sindi, deputy minister of defense for civil aviation affairs.

The 64-square-kilometer airport, one of the largest in the world, has taken more than five years and SR15 billion to build so that it may cater to normal and pilgrim traffic well into the next century. Its pilgrim hall alone will be able to handle 80,000 passengers 24 hours a day which will considerably facilitate the pilgrims' entry and exit procedures.

Described by foreign experts as "perhaps the world's most modern and certainly most interesting international airport," it has

three main passenger halls and a royal terminal. The royal hall is a palatial structure of Greek marble sprawling under a pyramidal copper roof. It was designed by the Japanese-American architect Minoru Yamasaki.

The 4.6-million square foot pilgrims' complex with 68 airplane parking spaces, is 25 per cent larger than the Pentagon. It was designed by American architects Skidmore, Owings and Merrill without walls to let the desert breeze blow through what otherwise would be a hot enclosure. But the terminal's 3,200 toilets and other passenger conveniences are discreetly shielded inside artistically decorated concrete enclosures beneath the futuristic tenting.

Two other terminals separated by a Kentucky bluegrass mall that is constantly greened by a network of 80 kilometers of irrigation pipe, complete the airport's passenger facilities.

## For UNICEF

### Gulf states to sign contract

RIYADH, April 2 (SPA) — The declaration on the establishment of the Arab Gulf Development Fund in Bahrain is to be finalized Saturday, it was announced here by Prince Talal ibn Abdul Aziz, special envoy for UNICEF, Thursday.

He said representatives of the seven Arab states of the Gulf would meet under his auspices in Manama to sign the declaration on setting up the organization, which would serve nearly 130 states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Prince Talal, who is honorary assistant secretary-general of the United Nations, expressed the hope that the organization's present fund of \$200 million would be further increased with the contribution of the seven states, especially since they are meeting for the first time in such an organization with self-supervision on its aid to the emerging nations.

He said the establishment of the organiza-

tion would strengthen the position of Arab states in the United Nations. He added that opportunities would be given to the private sector to contribute in the reinforcement of the organization.

Prince Talal said the basic concern of the states of the region is that the U.N. open its offices in this region, since it needs the expertise of international organizations which this organization can supply in the field of health, education, culture and manpower. He added that the organization would spend on the projects of those countries which have minimum resources of their own.

Prince Talal said he will resume his tour of the industrialized states and urge them to help the U.N. agencies. He would also visit the emerging states to get a first-hand knowledge of their projects, he added. He said he will begin his tour with a visit to France April 10.



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## Oil officials urge transfer of technology

KUWAIT, April 2 (AP) — Leading world economists, bankers and oil affairs experts wound up a two-day seminar here Wednesday, underscoring the "importance of a commitment" by the industrialized West to transfer technology to Third World countries without delay.

But the participants in the seminar cautioned against "political and social problems" involved in a rapid transformation to computerized technology of developing nations.

The seminar was attended by Kuwaiti Minister of Finance and Planning Abdellatif Al-Hamad, Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah of oil, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani and his Indonesian counterpart Dr. Subroto, and others.

Prominent scientists, economist and finance experts from Europe, the United States, Japan and Africa also participated. These included former Senegalese President Leopold Senghor, Japan's Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Naheur Amaya, Former French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, French economist Jean Servan Schreiber, and former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia James Akins, and others.

The seminar was conducted on the basis of Schreiber's latest book *The International Challenge*, charting out the means of accelerating development in the Third World through phased transfer of technology, mainly computer programing.

During the seminar, Gulf Arab officials insisted that they were "making a big sacrifice" in over-producing oil and gas with a view to helping met consistently increasing energy needs of the World.

They said that this "sacrifice of depletable resources" should be reciprocated with a guarantee of a transfer of technology to developing nations by the industrialized countries of the West. "Otherwise, developing countries will miss the opportunity when they lose leverage in the post-oil era," one Arab researcher contended.

### Hajj committee to meet

JEDDAH, April 2 (SPA) — The Central Hajj Committee will meet here Saturday to discuss the spraying of fire-resistant material on tents during the Pilgrimage season this year, it was announced Thursday.

The meeting will be chaired by Interior Minister Prince Naif, who is the head of the Higher Committee for Hajj. Other participants will include Governor of Mecca Prince Majed, in his capacity as chairman of the Central Hajj Committee, and several officials from government departments concerned with the pilgrimage.

Arab news Local

### For industrial city

## UAE ruler places project cornerstone

DELMA, UAE, April 2 (WAM) — United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan Thursday laid the cornerstone of a major oil industrial project in this island about 250 kilometers west of Abu Dhabi.

The \$700 million project involves the construction of a petroleum industrial city on the island equipped with all possible public housing, health communications, air and naval transportation facilities for those who operate the project.

The two companies signed an agreement earlier this year under which JODCO is to

spend \$400 million on the project, the share of ADNOC is to be paid over five years.

The President urged the company's officials to speed up the project in order to achieve further benefits for the residents of the island and the people of the UAE as a whole. He added that he had already issued directives of his own calling for the provision of all possible facilities to support the project to enable it rise to the international level.

Sheikh Zayed, accompanied by other dignitaries, listened to a detailed report on the project and examined designs and maps during a short rest at the model farm on the

island.

The project, to be set up on the eastern side of the island, will include the building of two production stations, one main and the other secondary, offshore rigs, pipelines linking the island with the oil fields and the stations. A UDICO official told the president that the petroleum industrial installations will be built on an area of about 300,000 sq. meters while the 350 housing units for the operators and their families will occupy more than twice the industrial area, despite the fact that there will be six huge tanks each with a capacity of 60,000 cubic meters.

Along the east side of the island, there will be a floating quay, some 150 meters long and a dock for the company's boats.

Dr. Otaiba said the project will transform the island into a base of petroleum industry. Quoted a saying by the president "there is no use for money if it was not dedicated to the service of the people."

## 'Annoyance' caller punished

RIYADH, April 2 — A citizen convicted of making malicious telephone calls was sentenced to one week in prison on the orders of Riyadh Governor Prince Salman. The offender's telephone service also was disconnected for six months, a Saudi Telephone press statement said Friday.

In light of the case, Saudi Telephone's Riyadh District Manager Muhammad Jamil Mulla said, "While it is unfortunately true

### COMMENT

By Thamer Al-Miman

Al Medina

The mayor of Jeddah has done a lot toward the beautification of this city. His latest artistic contribution can be seen in the Foreign Office square which is a magnificent present and a masterpiece of engineering skill.

The garden with the saucer-shaped fountain is extremely beautiful, especially with benches for strollers to sit in the garden. But how to reach this place is a problem for all. The circular square is surrounded by traffic round the clock. Anyone wishing to get in and relax will have to seek God's mercy before trying to cross over to the park amid the busy traffic.

Every country of the world with similar projects makes small steel bridges to facilitate citizens' movements to and from the park. Some even construct tunnels for this purpose. But this park does not have any point to stop the traffic and allow the pedestrians to get into the park without any traffic hazard. The only stops that we observe are near the foreign office or the regional army command. The absence of a stop light near the park loses part of the importance of this artistic achievement.

If there is already a plan to create such a facility near this square, I would wish to be excused for anticipating the matter. But if there is no such project, we have only to accept the present situation with patience.

As a proposal, if it is not possible to provide any means to reach the park, the benches should be removed and the gates closed, in order to make the whole project one of the engineering landmarks of Jeddah.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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ANDREA MERZARIO	6-4-81
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## JEDDAH EXHIBITION 1980 :

### "A GREAT SUCCES!"

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### "LA MAISON FRANCAISE"

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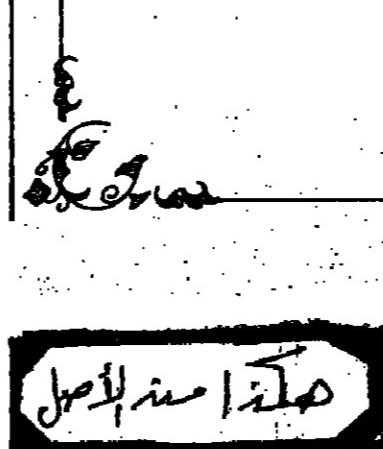
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# Waldheim favored to win United Nations re-election

## Third World candidates unlikely to get approval

UNITED NATIONS, April 2 (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is nearing the end of his second term of office but is already heavily favored to win re-election as chief executive of the world organization later this year. Already 10 years in the post, longer than any of his predecessors, Waldheim, a vigorous 62, is widely believed eager to carry on for a further five years.

Many diplomats say that at a period of international tension and increasing

strained relations between the United States and the Soviet Union members of the U.N. are unlikely to seek an unknown or untried man to replace him. Shridath Rampal of Guyana, administrative head of the Commonwealth, and Salim Ahmed Salim, foreign minister of Tanzania, are considered certain to stand as candidates if, against all indications, Waldheim of Austria does step down on completion of his present term on Dec. 31.

Neither of them is given much chance of gaining the approval of all five permanent members of the Security Council, each of whom has veto power in the choice of U.N. chief. Salim and Rampal are young Third World activists, and experienced diplomats say political activism is not a quality most of the major powers seek in a secretary-general.

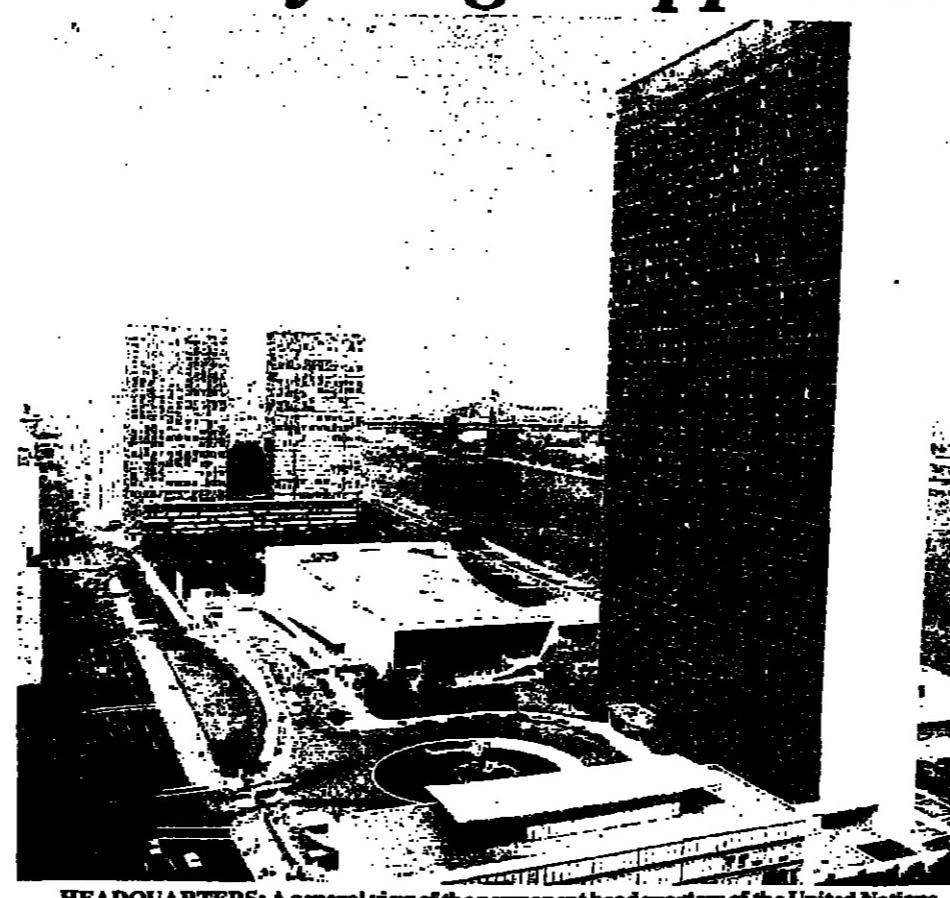
Sweden's Dag Hammarskjöld, the second secretary-general, fell foul of the Soviet Union and France because he went against what they regarded as their political interests in the Congo uprising in the 1960s. He was killed in a plane crash in 1961 while on a Congo peace mission. His Norwegian predecessor, Trygve Lie, also got into trouble with the Russians. They felt he was overly pro-American.

U Thant of Burma and the only Third World representative to have held the post brought a calming influence to the troubled office when he succeeded Hammarskjöld. But some thought he erred on the side of inaction, except as a gadfly against the U.S. during the Vietnam conflict.

Waldheim is considered to have struck about the right balance, having usually avoided the charge of doing too little and almost never having been accused of doing too much. His fault, in the view of some



Kurt Waldheim



HEADQUARTERS: A general view of the permanent headquarters of the United Nations in New York as seen from the south of the U.N. site

*Warning against 'tribal trends'*

## Nkomo backs merger of two parties

SALISBURY, April 2 (AP) — Joshua Nkomo, the minority partner in Zimbabwe's coalition government, gave qualified support Thursday for a merger of his party with the dominant ZANU (PF) of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

But Nkomo, president of the Patriotic Front warned that recent faction fighting and "tribal trends" made any early alliance almost impossible.

"There are still some people who teach their children to hate others who don't belong to their party," Nkomo, whose PF holds 20 of the 100 executive National Assembly seats, told the pro-government *Herald* newspaper in an interview. "This is a very unfortunate and dangerous thing. It goes on now, although some politicians will deny it exists."

Nkomo, whose support mainly springs from the minority Matabele tribe has been a partner in the coalition since independence from Britain almost a year ago. The government has been dominated by Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front), based on the majority Shona tribe, which holds 57 seats.

Efforts to merge the parties' rival guerrillas forces in several years of war for control of the country often ended in bloodshed. Since independence on last April 18 the guerrillas have clashed several times, resulting in the loss of hundreds of lives in black townships.

But last month Mugabe's local government minister, Eddison Zvobgo, expressed the hope that "in the long term" the two parties that fought to end nine decades of white-minority rule would unite. "One hopes this could be possible, depending on the goodwill of both parties," Nkomo said in Thursday's *Herald* interview.

"But there have recently been some unfor-



Prime Minister Robert Mugabe



Joshua Nkomo

tunate incidents involving ZIPRA (the military wing of the PF) and ZANLA (the military arm of the ZANU). There have been quite a few killings, which do exacerbate the feelings of people. But, on the whole, one hopes that one day we may be able to learn to live together."

Nkomo cited the successful integration into a national army of thousands of rival guerrillas as "a sign of hope".

"One sees now a sign of more and more coming together, said Nkomo, who is minister without portfolio assigned to helping merge the 36,000 of the guerrilla forces. "You don't notice which members are the former ZIPRA or ZANLA. This can only ease feelings among political parties that sponsored the two groups to learn to resolve their problems and work together."

In an unrelated development, an elderly

white nature conservationist and his wife were slain Tuesday in an ambush by unknown gunmen about 19 kms west of Bulawayo, police sources said Wednesday.

The victims were identified as Jack and Dorothy Raitton, who owned the Khami ruins wildlife sanctuary. Raitton, in his 70s, and his wife were both Zimbabweans, sources said. Their deaths brought to 18 the number of white civilians slain since Zimbabwe became independent April 18.

It was not immediately known who killed the couple or what the motive was. Police sources said the Raittons were ambushed on a dirt road near their wildlife reserve. The bodies were found later.

Many bands of armed guerrillas still roam the Zimbabwe countryside and have been blamed for murders, robberies and other attacks since independence.

### First Communist contact

## Western panel to visit China

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AFP) — Members of the U.S.-Japanese-Western European Tripartite Commission will go to Peking in May at the invitation of China, it was announced by the commission's American co-President David Rockefeller.

It was apparently the first time that a communist country had sought to make contact with the tripartite group, which consists of opinion-makers and influential figures outside government.

At a press conference Wednesday closing the commission's annual conference here, Rockefeller, who is head of the Chase Manhattan Bank, said any talk of the commission trying to act as a sort of world government or having occult influence over Western governments was "completely absurd" and "very naive."

If the commission's reports sometimes influenced public officials, that only showed the reports were thorough, he said, pointing out that the reports were published and not secret. The meeting in China will be "very informal", Rockefeller said, and of "no earth-shaking significance." He said the invitation showed China was continuing to make overtures to the West although its modernization drive has slowed.

About 160 members attended the March 29 to 31 conference here including former Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and ex-British Foreign Secretary David Owen. The Japanese co-president Takeshi Watanabe said the Japanese were playing an

increasing part in commission activities. Rockefeller admitted that sharp differences persisted at the conference over Japanese exports to the U.S. and Europe between advocates of protectionism and its opponents.

Rockefeller said after conference discussions of the Middle East conflict that the reality of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) could not be denied. Conference participants were dinner guests of Secretary of State Alexander Haig Tuesday night. They heard talks by Vice-President George Bush and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

### Police shots disperse protesters in Belfast

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 2 (AP) — Shots were fired by police to break up a military-style show of strength by militant Northern Ireland Protestants early Thursday, police said. They arrested 24 men, but later released them without pressing any immediate charges.

Police earlier had said there were 30 men under arrest following the early morning incident. The demonstration was one of three held simultaneously in the British province by followers of outspoken Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley, although Paisley was not present.

Northern Ireland Protestants, who have a two-third majority in the province, fear the negotiations are really about Irish unity. They fear that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government will "sell out" to the historic Catholic demand to reunite the two parts of Ireland, despite her repeated denial of any such intention. Most Protestants want the province to remain part of the British United Kingdom.

### Painting fetches \$1.5m

LONDON, April 2 (AFP) — "Two People," an oil by Norwegian painter Edvard Munch, was sold at Sotheby's auction house for £700,000 (\$1.57 million) to Oslo dealer Kaare Berntsen. The painting, done in 1908, reportedly was one of several to be removed from a Munich museum in 1937, when then-Chancellor Adolf Hitler banned "degenerate" art from German museums.



Chiang Ching-kuo

## Chiang elected

TAIPEI, April 2 (AP) — Chiang Ching-kuo, president of Nationalist China, was unanimously re-elected Thursday to a second term as chairman of the ruling Kuomintang Party, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman said Chiang, appointed as leader of the Kuomintang after the death of his father, the late President Chiang Kai-shek, in 1975, will serve a four-year term as head of the party. He was chosen without opposition to retain his post at the party's 11th national congress in 1977.

The spokesman said 1,483 participants, made up of 983 central committee members and 500 observers and overseas Chinese representatives, gave Chiang a standing ovation after the voting. The current week-long national congress was delayed for several months before it opened Sunday.

## America sending 100 Green Berets to Liberia

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AFP) — A contingent of about 100 members of the U.S. special forces will be sent to Liberia next week to train units of the Liberian army. The State Department has confirmed here. A State Department statement said that the Green Berets would go to Monrovia April 10 to "help Liberia increase its defense capability."

The Liberian government had requested aid, and Washington had accepted because of the "longstanding, very close political, military and economic ties" between the two countries, the statement said Wednesday. Sources here said that the Green Berets

diplomats from countries that have well-developed, smoothly running government departments, is his rather loose, low cost-efficient administration and what they see as his propensity for leaving to others what he ought to take care of himself.

Apparently aware of this criticism, Waldheim has undertaken a personal review of the U.N.'s exploding budget — more than \$500 million a year and named a panel of senior officials to check and recheck every item. His spokesman said the secretary-general had ordered that obsolete and marginally useful projects be axed. Asked if staff might be fired also when their jobs went, the spokesman declined to say.

Waldheim often agonizes over East-West tensions, the near disappearance of detente, the arms race, racism, the Middle East conflict and other familiar U.N. preoccupations. Many of his staff say they wish he would spend time looking out for their interests.

Morale in the 4,100-member secretariat is said to be unusually low. About 1,500 women staff recently dramatized their resentment about job conditions by wearing mourning clothes to work. Waldheim has said that in staff he is a captive of the member states, who plead constantly on behalf of their own particular nominees, limiting his ability to engage and promote competent people, regardless of nationality.

Recently he bowed to Soviet pressure and reappointed as a senior aide, although the man is past retirement age, a Soviet official repeatedly named by U.S. media as a former general of the K.G.B. Undersecretary by Mr. Waldheim's World War II service in the German army on the Russian front, the

late Soviet chief delegate Jacob Malik was among the first to support the candidacy of the then Austrian delegate as secretary-general after U Thant, who was in poor health, announced he would retire at the end of 1971.

France, which liked Waldheim's reasonable fluency in the French language, also supported his candidacy. The United States, Britain and China backed another contender, Max Jakobson, who is Finnish, part-Jewish and fluent in English, German and Swedish but not in French. These three powers vetoed Waldheim in the Security Council balloting. The Russians, who disliked Jakobson, vetoed him. After more rounds of secret balloting, Waldheim won, though without the unanimous backing of the five permanent members of the council.

As a European, he was said to have been especially offended by the British victory, but his relations with Britain improved as his term progressed and they are now extremely cordial.

In 1976, only the Chinese opposed his re-election, and then for only one ballot.

At the time, it was assumed that the was to demonstrate their belief that the other should go to a Third World contender. Both former President Luis Echeverria of Mexico and Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka declared their interest, but neither came anywhere near gaining a majority of votes.

Peking still is believed to support the candidate for a Third World nominee. But the Chinese have never really assumed a big role in the United Nations. If the other Security Council members agree to a third term for Waldheim in December, China is expected to agree.

## More troops to fight Basque terrorists

MADRID, April 2 (AP) — The government has decided to use 2,000 more army troops to help fight Basque separatism in northern Spain in the biggest show of military strength since the country's civil war, high government sources have reported.

The sources said Wednesday 20 infantry companies were scheduled to join an estimated 500 army men, 600 navy personnel and a small air force contingent in a widening crackdown on Basque separatism.

The addition of the armed forces to already increased police strength followed an abortive right-wing military coup five weeks ago.

It represented the first open commitment of army troops since Spain's 1936-39 civil war.

Right-wing dictator Francisco Franco declared states of emergency suspending civil rights and establishing nighttime curfews in the Basque region several times during his 36-year rule. But he always used police, never the army, to enforce his edicts.

Sources at the Interior Ministry declined to give a total figure on the number of armed forces personnel involved or say if three battalions — 1,500 men reported by government-run national radio to be sent to Navarre province — were included. The Basque region includes the provinces of Alava, Vizcaya and Guipuzcoa.

Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez questioned the size of the military commitment Wednesday as the lower house of Parliament prepared to approve a law raising penalties for terrorism and military rebellion.

Defense Minister Alberto Oliart replied that the "present phase" of military intervention was limited but did not elaborate. But Oliart

appeared to depart from earlier positions that the armed forces would be restricted to patrolling the Spanish-French border. The armed forces, he said, "of course" were prepared in case of a confrontation with the separatist organization ETA, responsible for

95 political assassinations last year.

The defense minister testified before the joint House Defense-Interior Committee shortly after Interior Minister Juan Roa reported anti-terrorism arrests from Dec. 1, 1980, to March 24 this year had doubled and ETA's assassination rate cut in half. These figures showed an indictment rate from 595 persons arrested of 62 per cent.

More than a score of ETA suspects have been arrested since Sunday, but no arrests have been reported by armed forces personnel. Military sources reported, meanwhile, that air force planes were overflying the Cantabrian coast in northwest Spain and seven navy ships were on patrol around the Bay of Biscay.

Meanwhile, Police Thursday raided a major Basque separatist stronghold in Guipuzcoa province, arresting five suspected members of the organization's military wing and seizing arms and plastic explosives, the antiterrorist command said here.

**saudi business**  
an arab economic report

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### COVER:

For Jeddah citizens the corniche is an area of special interest, where they can spend nice time. The municipality is spending heavily on improvement and beautification of the area, *Javid Hassan* reports page 18. Related story on gardening.

### NETWORK EXPANSION:

Business begets business and profits should be reinvested to improve services, Arabian Auto Agency officials told *Ahmad Kamal Khursi*. The company is planning a network of branches throughout the Kingdom and a new H.Q. building in Jeddah.

### PLASTIC PRODUCTS:

The Kingdom's tough weather hits severely the plastic products widely used. With growing consumption of plastic items and the coming production of the Jubail and Yanbu industrial cities, the problem needs special attention. King Abdul Aziz University is looking into that and *Ahmad Kamal Khursi* reports on their research.

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*Javid Hassan*

By Joe Gergen

CARISBAD, Calif., April 2 (LAT) — He is 22. Has been for all of three weeks now. It is so easy to overlook when thinking of John Patrick McEnroe Jr.

McEnroe is at an age when most people are conceded to be restless and permitted to be a trifle reckless. They are just starting, really, on a search for identity. What makes McEnroe special is that he has found his identity and that identity is fixed in the public's mind. For better or worse.

In the world of tennis, he is a man. An established star. A person to be measured against. He didn't ask for that role. He just played the best tennis of which he was capable one summer and vaulted from the obscurity of the junior ranks to a position of pre-eminence.



CONNORS ... now plays second fiddle

# McEnroe powers his way to fame, fortune

## Pleasingly young, but strikingly old

"It just came about that way," he said. "Part of it was luck. God blessed me with whatever."

For him, there was no gradual progression. Just sudden riches. And sudden judgment. On the court, he frequently has acted like a spoiled kid. Then again, he has had most everything his way since he was 18.

"Part of it, I know, is 'I'm still young,' he said here during the Davis Cup competition against Mexico. "But it's not my fault. I'm only 22. I feel fortunate to have made it as far as I have this quickly. I've always said that."

He is a physical person. He squirms when he has to sit for long. He walks while he talks, tracing little circles. McEnroe does not think long and hard about the past or the future.

Occasionally, there is something that triggers a moment of introspection. In the first match of the Davis Cup, McEnroe faced Jorge Lozano. It was a player without a name, without an identity. He was only a boy, really, a 17-year-old high school student. And McEnroe remembered.

Yes, he thought back to the summer of '77 and even earlier, time when he held the world's greatest professionals in awe. "For him, I think it was a thrill just to be playing," McEnroe said. "I don't think he really thought he could win. And that probably hurt him."

"I played my first pro tournament at 17. It was Gene Scott's tournament at South Orange (N.J.). I don't remember much about that but I played Nasty (Ilie Nastase) in one of Bill Riordan's tournaments on my 18th birthday. I was really nervous. I had a set point but didn't win it. I didn't really expect to win. That's probably why I didn't. When I was that age, it was like a dream to be a top pro player."

That changed at Wimbledon four months later. McEnroe made the world's most prestigious tournament as a qualifier and then rode a rocket to the semifinals. Neither he nor tennis has been the same since. "I

almost didn't want to win Wimbledon that first time," he said. "To beat (Bjorn) Borg and (Jimmy) Connors the first time out it might have been too much."

He has beaten both of them in the inter-

vening years, of course. He has surpassed Connors as the outstanding American player. He has held his own against Borg, the only other player in the world to do so. And he is just 22. His quarters, wherever he

travels, reflect his age. Neatness doesn't count in the world of tennis.

One thing he has not become is stuffy. He is blunt and his sense of humor is sharp, even when directed at himself. After dismissing Lozano, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3, the other day, McEnroe sat down in the interview tent on a chair precariously balanced on a small platform. And promptly fell backwards through a wall of the tent.

No cursing. No muttering. Just a sheepish smile. "Great coordination, huh?" McEnroe said.

On the court, he took pains to restrain his behavior. Still, he cannot play tennis in silence. He berated himself ("this is embarrassing ... get serious.") loudly. And when one man seated near the service line in the small stadium persisted in talking above the action, McEnroe asked him if he was ordering room service. It drew a laugh and effectively silenced the spectator.

It was not a tough match, of course. McEnroe was not driven to more excessive language than sarcastically shouting "good call" to the umpire on an easy point following a more controversial decision. "I'm right most of the time when I question a call," he said, "but it gets so frustrating when they won't admit they're wrong and change it, or even talk about it."

"They treat the players like babies but expect nothing but respect. I agree there's no excuse for obscenities and things like that. Let's just say there's still room for improvement on both our parts, mine and theirs. I just want people to accept me as a tennis player."

It is happening now to Connors. McEnroe has seen the change in the manner with which Connors is treated. Connors has become something of an elder statesman. "I do things to get people ticked off," McEnroe said, "and so does Jimmy. But people seem to have changed their attitude about him."

McEnroe may be doing the same. They were so alike, so competitive, there was no love lost between them on the court or off. But here the two have played golf as well as tennis.

"It's nice to compete in a fun way," McEnroe said. "I don't really know him off the court any more than you do. I don't know if this really helped but it certainly didn't hurt. I'm happy he'll be in the Davis Cup even with prize money involved this year." "The first year I competed we flew to Chile," McEnroe said. "I think I got \$1,000. I'd still do it for that. That doesn't mean I'm going to give them back everything but \$1,000. I just don't think money is the main incentive for the players but it's nice."

So is friendship. And a cause, however trifling on the grand scale. At 22, McEnroe is old enough to understand.

### In thrilling League Cup final

## Liverpool rallies to oust West Ham

BIRMINGHAM, England, April 2 (AP) — Liverpool recovered from the shock of conceding an early goal to defeat West Ham 2-1 in a thrilling League Cup final replay at Villa Park Wednesday night. All the goals were scored in the first half of a contest fast and furious action.

Paul Goddard put Second Division West Ham ahead with a flying header after 10 minutes, but Liverpool twice hit the woodwork before netting through Kenny Dalglish (26th minute) and Alan Hansen (29th minute).

Liverpool's first League Cup victory clinched Bob Paisley's team a UEFA Cup place next season. The two clubs had drawn 1-1 after extra-time in their first meeting at Wembley Stadium 18 days ago.

Liverpool denied West Ham space in midfield and dominated the early proceedings. Three times in the first eight minutes Dalglish threatened the London club's defense first

flashing a header wide and then forcing two low saves from goalkeeper Phil Parkes.

West Ham opened the scoring completely against the run of play. Winger Jimmy Neighbour burst clear wide on the right, beat Alan Hansen and then fired over an inch-perfect cross that was met at the near post by Paul Goddard. His flying header was touched into the net by the clawing hands of the red-clad Ray Clemence.

Liverpool hit back with venom Sammy Lee organizing well in midfield where Trevor Brooking and Alan Devonshire were both muted. First he forced an acrobatic save from Parkes. Then 19-year-old Ian Rush playing only his first team game crashed in a shot that rebounded off the woodwork.

Liverpool's run-of-bad luck in front of goal continued when Ray Kennedy saw his deep header bounce off the top of the crossbar, but the Merseysiders were not to be denied.

Terry McDermott set up the equalizer, loft-

ing a brilliant ball through the middle that was met on the volley and on the turn by Dalglish. Dalglish has scored in every round of the competition.

Three minutes later Hansen's downward header from Jimmy Case's corner deflected off Billy Bonds' right knee into the West Ham net to put Liverpool in front.

West Ham battled bravely to get back into contention, but it was Liverpool who were the more menacing. In the 57th minute Parkes thrilled the 36,693 crowd by producing two brilliant saves to deny first Phil Neal and then Dalglish.

In the 73rd minute Brooking went close and in the dying second both Bonds and David Cross were only inches away, but they were last gasp efforts from a beaten team.

"I think that was our best performance for two or three seasons," said Ray Clemence after the match. "It was a great game, thoroughly enjoyable."

## Robson defends team

LONDON, April 2 (AP) — Bobby Robson, manager of Ipswich Town, defended his team after its 3-0 midweek defeat at Leeds.

Ipswich is bidding for a unique league, FA Cup and UEFA Cup "treble" but Tuesday night's defeat left Ipswich clinging to a narrow one point lead over Aston Villa in the race for the English League Championship.

Ipswich faces a difficult away match against third-placed West Bromwich this Saturday and is away to Villa on April 14 but Robson bravely insists: "defeat against Leeds was not a mortal blow."

"We had a bad night at Elland Road, but that doesn't make us a bad team. It's no use getting stumped up about one result. We are sitting on a perch and everyone wants to knock us off. But we'll be all right."

Robson must nonetheless be cursing his luck at facing West Bromwich so soon after a sinking fast.

Ron Atkinson's team has lost only twice at home this season, and has won four and drawn one of its last five outings at the Hawthorns.

Aston Villa, meanwhile, travels to Leicestershire Saturday to face relegation stragglers Leicester City. Leicester showed tremendous guts in carving out a 3-3 midweek draw at Manchester City and Saturday's match could be a bone-crunching midlands Derby. Defeat would be a major blow to Leicester's hopes of survival.

The Dutch and the Germans, who are defending vice champions, easily won their Group playoffs with five straight victories each and looked so superior in teamwork and individual ability that their second successive clash in a World Cup Tournament seemed certain.

West Germany overran Argentina 5-0 in winning Group "A" on Wednesday while Holland scarcely exerted itself in beating Spain 3-0, to top Group "B" with the best opening round record of the tournament.

The Soviet Union who began playing women's hockey only four years ago, beat Mexico 6-0 and this, along with Argentina's loss, assured the Russians of second place on the basis of goal difference Group "A".

Australia, playing in its first World Cup tournament, defeated Belgium 2-0 to win second place in Group "B". The Australians have been slow starters in every match a handicap they failed to overcome in their only defeat against the Dutch.

Though lacking in stickwork the Soviets

resulted when a Zimbabwe player used his leg in trying to stop Mishurnov's penalty-corner hit.

Sergei Klevtsov started the Soviet scoring in the 16th minute through a solo effort. Four minutes later, penalty-corner specialist Vsevolod Mishurnov made it 2-0 his well-timed hit went past the bewildered Zimbabwe defense including keeper Don Raitton.

Undaunted by the Zimbabwe attacks, the Soviets continued to play their normal hit-and-push game and were awarded a penalty-stroke which was successfully converted by Sos Airapetian in the 33rd minute. The push

resulted when a Zimbabwe player used his leg in trying to stop Mishurnov's penalty-corner hit.

Meanwhile, defending champion Holland and West Germany were joined by newcomers Australia and the Soviet Union Wednesday in winning semifinal berths at the 12th Annual Women's World Cup (field) Hockey Tournament.

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Barcelona, Spain, (AFP) — Spanish Footballer Enrique Castro, more popularly known as Quini, who was kidnapped May 1 and held for 25 days, returned to action here Thursday night and marked the lone score for Helenio Herrera. Herrera lost 3-1 to Valencia, another Spanish team, in a friendly match.

FRANKFURT, West Germany, (AP) — Second-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia was forced out from the \$175,000 Grand Prix tournament here Wednesday after a surprising 3-6, 6-3, 5-7 upset by countryman Tomaz Smid. The 21-year-old Lendl, runner-up last week's West German Grand Prix and ranked fifth in the world, started weak but appeared to underestimate Smid, ranked 10th.

LONG PINE, California, (AP) — Kamran Mirza of Iran defeated grandmaster Lez Burtt of New York Wednesday to take the ad after four rounds of the Louis D.

## BRIEFS

Stathis International Chess Tournament. The two highest-rated players in the tournament, Victor Korchnoi of Switzerland and Bent Larsen of Denmark, were paired in the round robin.

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PROLIFIC SCORER: Kenny Dalglish, who restored parity for Liverpool, being tackled by a defender.

Results		
English League Cup Final		
Liverpool	2	West Ham
Aberdeen	3	Patrick
Celtic	6	Harris
Rangers	4	Murphy
Division One		
Dundee	1	McAllister
Dundee United	2	Chesham
East Stirlingshire	1	Stirling
Division Two		
Clyde	1	Queen of South
Cowdenbeath	1	Forfar
Queens Park	1	Motherwell

Boycott never swayed from his task and was seldom in trouble against as West Indian

bowling attack manned mainly by the occasional spin bowler of Vivian Richards and Larry Gomes.

Only fast bowler Colin Croft posed any threat to England's position but once Boycott and Gomes had seen him off in his first opportunity it was clear there would be no likelihood of a collapse.

Gomes seemed headed for his second century of the series when he fell 50 minutes after lunch, on driving Richards low to Gordon Greenidge at midwicket. Two runs later, Croft had Bill Athey caught by Richards at third slip but Boycott and the left-handed David Gower stemmed any threat of an England collapse.

Hunt breezes past Brumby

LONDON, April 2 (R) — Geoff Hunt, Australia's world No. 1, dropped only four points in winning his second round match in the British Open Squash Championship Wednesday night — then headed straight for a practice court.

Hunt, bidding for a record eighth British Open, beat compatriot Glen Brumby 9-4, 9-0, 9-3 in 52 minutes.

It was an utterly convincing victory to everyone except Hunt himself. "I'm not very happy with my win," he said. "I need a lot of practice on my backhand drop shots because I made so many errors with them today."

"I've had two rest days now, but there won't be any rest. I shall be practising those drop shots and playing a couple of friendly games," Hunt added.

Steve Bowditch beat Ricky Hill 9-6, 9-5, 5-9, 9-2 in another all-Australian second round match to join Hunt in the last 16. New Zealanders Bruce Brownlee and Ross Norman also went through.

Mohibullah Khan, the third seed, was forced to retire with stomach trouble after losing the first two games 9-5, 9-1 to Egypt's Magdi Saad. "I felt very weak in the legs and just could not play on," said Mohibullah, who has been prevented from playing for the last six weeks because of the ailment.

Two English players had conflicting fortunes in their second round matches. Philip Kenyon, the 13th seed from Lancashire, beat Mohammed Ali Somjee of Pakistan 9-5, 9-4, 9-3, while Yorkshire's Ian Robinson went down 10-8, 9-0, 9-3 to Ross Norman of New Zealand.

Results (2nd round): P. Kenyon (GB) beat Mohammed Ali Somjee (Pak) 9-5, 9-4, 9-3; S. Bowditch (AUS) beat R. Hill (AUS) 9-6, 5-9, 9-2; B. Brownlee (NZ) beat Fahim Gul (Pak) 9-5, 7-9, 9-5; 10-8; G. Hunt (AUS) beat J. Brumby (AUS) 9-1, 9-0, 9-3; R. Norman (NZ) beat I. Robinson (GB) 10-8, 9-0, 9-3; Gamal Aqma (EGY) beat T. Wilkinson (ZIM) 9-6, 9-1, 9-6; Laps Kvant (SWE) beat F. Donnelly (AUS) 9-1, 9-2, 9-3.

ONLY FOR THE BRAVE: Trick Skiing is the name given to ski

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Tel: 5437067, 5437072, Cable: THAMCO, Mecca.

TAF : Al-Masaleh District, Airport Road, P.O. Box: 1245, Tel: 7366890.

Dammam : Al-Othman Road, Ithn Khaldun District, Bugashah Bldg., 7th floor.

Tel: 4320666, 4320665, 4320434, 4333332, 4333334.

Cable: THAMCO, Dammam.

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## PEACE DISTANT

The Islamic goodwill mission to Iraq and Iran has not been able to achieve its objective, not because of any shortcomings on its behalf but because of the conflicting attitudes of the combatants. The gulf between them is still vast and their positions as rigid as ever, which make mediation a difficult undertaking.

Iran refused to talk peace without immediate Iraqi withdrawal from the territories occupied by Iraq after the September 1980 war. Iraq sought ironclad guarantees that its claims would be respected and carried out by Iran before withdrawal. With neither side scoring a decisive military victory on the battlefield, the goal of peace appeared as remote as ever. Both adversaries must have by now lost considerably in lives and property, revenues from suspended oil production and payments for arms and ammunition from abroad, but there has not been sufficient pressure on either of them to come to the negotiating table.

The war appears to be scheduled to go on for a long time and will enter the history books as one of the longest bilateral conflicts this century. Not a day has passed without killing or property and equipment being destroyed. The loss to both nations and to the Muslim people cannot be overstated.

It has been obvious all along that the two superpowers are not too keen on a ceasefire in that part of the world as they used to be whenever the Arabs fought to liberate their lands or to defend themselves against further Israeli expansion. This time they are taking it easy. The Soviet Union is not too concerned and does not feel the urge either to aid Iraq which had earlier repudiated its attempt to influence it, or Iran which equated it with the American "imperialists."

The war, therefore, continues to drain both sides while giving neither a decisive edge over the other.

In the circumstances it was encouraging to learn that the OIC will continue its search for peace and, hopefully, someday one or both sides will realize that the time has come for a peaceful settlement. When this happens the OIC will be there to arrange a ceasefire and bring the warriors to the table. As Pakistan's Zia said, the OIC did not expect to conclude a peaceful pact overnight.

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

Most newspapers Thursday led with the peace mission of the Islamic Goodwill Committee, reaffirming Saudi Arabia's keenness to find a peaceful solution to the Iraq-Iran war. *Al Riyad* led with a statement by the West German ambassador to the Kingdom, in which he said that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's forthcoming talks with the Kingdom's leadership would center on the development of bilateral relations.

Newspapers reported in a front-page story, quoting Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Ray Al Aam*, that Crown Prince Fahd would undertake a visit of the Gulf states before the Gulf summit conference which is scheduled to be held May 26 and 27 in Abu Dhabi.

Newspapers also gave page one coverage to the military coup which took place in Thailand Wednesday overthrowing the government of Gen. Prem Tinsulanonda. Iraq's reported admission of buying arms from Egypt during its war with Iran figured prominently in *Al Nadwa*, while *Al Medina* quoted Saleh Al-Suqir, the Kingdom's ambassador to India, as saying that the Indian authorities adopt a negative stance on anti-Muslim activities in the country. *Al Jazirah* gave front-page highlights to Syrian newspaper attacks on Iraqi President Saddam Hussein accusing him of supporting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and the Camp David accords.

Newspaper editorials mainly commented on royal cables congratulating the safety of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's forthcoming visit to the region and the

## Indians now number over 684 million

By Sunanda Datta-Ray

### CALCUTTA —

Theorists are confounded by the huge increase in India's population revealed by the latest census. In spite of wars, epidemics, floods, earthquakes and regular and religious massacres, the provisional figure for this year is an awesome 684 million.

The final computation will probably be higher, and even that may not tell the full story. Many people in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay have complained they were left out of the count. If city dwellers can be neglected, vast numbers of villagers are bound to have been omitted. In any case, the 1981 10-yearly census — a massive operation employing 1,250,000 field workers and thousands more to tabulate results — was not able to cover the entire country. The operation had to be postponed in Kashmir because of the weather, and in Assam because of riots. Between them, the two states could add another 30 million people.

At this rate, there will be a thousand million by the end of the century. The implication is that the government's effort to restrict population growth has made no impact. True, the decennial growth rate is 0.05 per cent lower than in 1961-71 (24.75 against 24.80) but this minor achievement is more

than offset by the rise in absolute terms. There was a time when the mortality rate balanced the birth rate; there was actually a modest negative growth rate between 1911 and 1921, when living conditions were hard. But better food, health and medical care have increased longevity. Children no longer die in their thousands by cholera or smallpox.

India was the first country in the world to adopt birth control as official policy. The campaign was not taken too seriously in the early years under Jawaharlal Nehru but his daughter, Indira Gandhi, gave it a much-needed impetus in the 1970s by distributing free condoms and educating villagers. But ancient taboos were offended when Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, whipped up his Youth Congress followers to promote sterilization. Old men of 80 and unmarried boys in their teens were said to have been dragged to the operating table. Pickpockets and ticketless railway travellers, anyone who fell foul of the police, emerged without his manhood.

The program has not recovered from that setback. When Mrs. Gandhi was defeated at the 1977 polls, her successor attributed her fall to popular indignation over birth control. The government's family planning department overnight became the family welfare department, sterilization camps and contraception clinics were shut down, their staff dismissed, and mobile units lay rusting in village lanes.

Since her return to power in January 1980, Mrs. Gandhi has not dared to repeat her earlier bold experiments. Only 22.6 per cent of the 117 million couples of child-bearing age today practice contraception. Most are educated, affluent urban people. Even relatively new legislation forbidding girls to marry before 18, and men before 21, in an effort to reduce births, is widely flouted. (LOS.)



## Trade unions a big force in Upper Volta

blatant pilfering of government funds and nepotism in the distribution of the few benefits available.

Lamizana, Quedraogo and about 25 other former officials, including the chief justice of the supreme court, are under detention for investigation. The deposed government was also accused of doing virtually nothing to help Upper Volta's peasant majority overcome the lingering effects of the 1968-1974 Sahelian drought.

"Corruption in a poor country like this, where there is no fat," said an international aid official, "cuts immediately into the bone. Where it may be overlooked in other countries, here you are literally taking food from people's mouths." Another observer said that the arrested Quedraogo had taken over most of Lamizana's presidential duties by default.

Quedraogo was a shrewd, Chicago-style politician of the (Mayor Richard) Daley ilk who was slowly squeezing out the two opposition parties which the unions supported, and shoving a lot of opponents to the side," he said.

The army's suspension of the three-year-old constitution ended a short-lived experiment here in a multiparty democracy. The only such government now in French speaking Africa is Senegal. Until the coup, Upper Volta was being cited with Nigeria and Ghana as an example of a political liberalization trend in West Africa, with the military surrendering power to civilian government.

In an interview, the new head of state, Col. Zerbo, reacted angrily to questions about his government's claims to be preserving democracy under a government that rules by edict.

"What do you think we could do?" Zerbo asked, saying Lamizana's party leaders "had given arms to this partisans with the aim of establishing power by force of arms."

Independent observers here said that Zerbo's charges have some merit. "We were heading for a

civil war situation and there was only one solution to save the nation and safeguard democratic liberties take power," said Zerbo. "We were responding to what the people wanted." Upper Volta's first president, Maurice Yaméogo, was toppled when the army refused to follow his orders to open fire on strikers in Ouagadougou (pronounced Wah-gah-doo-goo) in 1966 following charges of corruption and suppression of political liberties.

The crowd then proclaimed a reluctant army chief, then Lieutenant Colonel Lamizana, as head of state. Lamizana had gone into hiding, said an Upper Volta civilian who is close to the military government, and Zerbo — then a junior officer — practically dragged him to a jeep to be cheered by the crowd. Lamizana "tried to get off the jeep three times, but women in the crowd pushed him back in," the source said. "Finally, he said he would stay in power for three months."

Four years later, Lamizana precipitated a general strike when he announced that the army would not return to barracks. He backed off his position and ended the strike by bringing civilians into the government and creating a consultative national assembly. He dismissed the assembly in 1974 and faced another general strike the following year over grievances related to the drought.

In response, Lamizana created a committee that drew up a constitution, ostensibly resigned from the army — but continued to live at its headquarters — and narrowly won a three-way contest for president in 1978 elections.

Before the vote, at a meeting with army officers, Zerbo reportedly warned Lamizana that his presence in the new civilian government would only tangle matters in the future, that the politicians supporting his candidacy were only manipulating him and that there could be a coup, preceded by another general strike, in two years.

Yet Lamizana ran for office "despite all the

advice of the armed forces," Zerbo said in the interview. Rising energy costs, inflation, corruption and an only partial recovery from the Sahelian drought gradually eroded Lamizana's popular base. The unions again became restive.

Upper Volta, about the size of Colorado, earns about \$100 million during years of good rainfall, in meat, peanut and cotton exports. About 85 percent of government revenues come from duties on imports. The country also relies heavily on remittances of \$70 million from the thousands of workers, 15 percent of the labor force, who live and work in prosperous Ivory Coast to the south.

Eighty percent of the government's \$200 million annual budget goes to maintain the civil service, and the 5,000-member army absorbs most of the remainder. Per capita income is \$113 a year. Zerbo, asked if there was a timetable for a return to civilian government, said "now our prime occupation is to avoid the mistakes of the past" and get Upper Volta on a secure economic footing.

There are those in Ouagadougou who say if Zerbo is not able to make major improvements in the country's economy soon, the unions may determine when there will be a return to civilian rule.

### Letter to the editor

Sir,

I would like to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the fact that there are some people who make business by selling stamps outside the main post offices at considerably higher prices. On several occasions we had to pay 20 percent higher than the official price for the stamps as they were not available at the post offices.

M. Jayaprakash Meen,  
P.O. Box 3528,  
Jeddah



## Islam in Perspective

### For a better understanding

*Arab News* starts today a weekly column on the religion of Islam. This, it is hoped, will go some way in promoting better understanding between the people of Saudi Arabia and other nationals who spend some time in this country. The need for such a column has been evident for

some time and the publication of *Arab News* seven days a week should provide a better opportunity.

The religious editor welcomes any questions about the Islamic faith and practices and will strive to answer them without delay.

### The Cornerstone of Islam

Islam is a monotheistic religion. The unity of God is the cornerstone in the structure of the faith of Islam. To Muslims the oneness of God is the most important of all other concepts.

The script of the Saudi Arabian flag (La Ilaha illa Allah and Muhammad Rasoulu Allah) "There is no God but

God" attests to the belief of this Kingdom on both public and private levels.

If any person wants to convert to Islam the first thing he is asked to do is to declare that he believes in the unity of God and the message of Muhammad.

### In the name of Allah, the compassionate, the merciful

Believe in Allah and His apostle, and spend (in charity) out of the substance whereof He has made you heirs. For, those of you who believe and spend (in charity) — for them is a great reward.

What cause have you? Why you should not believe in Allah? And the apostle invites you to believe in your Lord, and has indeed taken your covenant, if you are men of faith.

He is the One who sends to His servant manifest signs, that He may lead you from the depths of darkness into the light. And verily, Allah is to you most kind and merciful.

(Iron 57: 7-9)

who has made the universe, established its laws and retains the ability to create what He wills and destroy what He wills. He is indeed the creator of "Life and Death," (*The Qur'an*: 67: 2).

Hence, Allah's rule in the universe is supreme. Nothing happens against His will. He is the initiator of all causes. As such, all events that take place in our little world or in the universe at large do happen only after He has sanctioned them.

The laws of nature are devised by Allah who is capable to stop, modify or replace them at will. If this sounds too much to any "scientific" mind, we can attempt to ease such worries by adding to the laws of nature, whether known to man or not, one more law which takes precedence over them all. That is the power which made the laws of nature retains control over their operation.

Once we have established this con-

cept the distinction between the "natural" and the "super-natural" becomes irrelevant. They are all Allah's creation and as such they conform to His laws, all of which are, of course, natural.

This ties in well with the Islamic concept of worship. According to Islam, everything in the universe worships Allah.

This universal worship is manifested in the fact that all creation obeys His laws. Man, however, has a distinguished position as he is endowed with the ability to violate the divine laws.

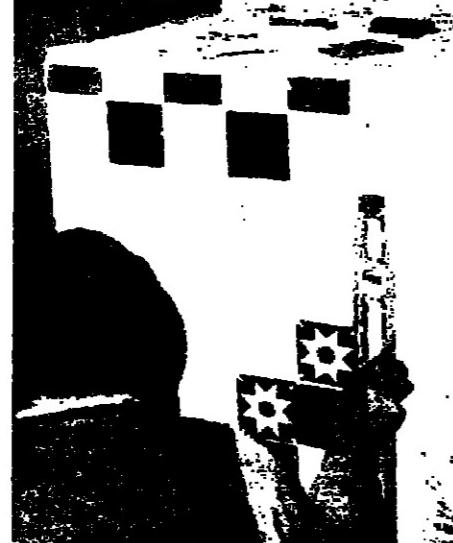
We will be discussing in this column the different attributes of Allah, the role of the prophets, the final message entrusted to and conveyed by Muhammad (peace be on him), the position of man as Allah's vicegerent or deputy on earth and the mission he is asked to perform.

Adel Salahi

## New Mexico Muslims spread Islam

By Jeannette Garrett

Houston Bureau



MUSLIM: A Muslim who lives near the village works on the tile for the mosque's ablution facility.

Nuridin Durkee grew up in a village about the size of Abiquiu — when he was still Stephen Durkee, before he moved to New York City at the age of seven where he attended one of the country's most prestigious Catholic schools, before he had heard of Islam and before he could speak one word of Arabic.

An imposing figure, with his red hair and red beard and 6 foot, 4-inch height, Nuridin Durkee (his Muslim name) is a 42-year-old American Muslim who talks excitedly about strategy, about effect, about, he openly admits, using the media to achieve a goal. His goal is to spread Islam in America, but he intends to do it in a unique way.

"Most of the effort in spreading Islam has been up until now involved in, I suppose you would say in English, in preaching — going places, holding seminars and conferences and so forth, which don't really attract Americans per se," Durkee says. "Because Americans are very materially-oriented, the thing that they respond to is actually being able to see something."

Islam, to most people in America, is something foreign, strange, even threatening, something definitely outside the context of their lives, he maintains. Durkee, who was raised as Catholic, first learned of Islam not through religious studies but through the Muslims he met while traveling in the Middle East almost 10 years ago.

"In every Islam country that I lived, inside



DOME: The mosque's huge dome viewed during an early phase of construction.



PLATEAU: The nearly-completed mosque, presently the only building at the village site, sits on a plateau of the land owned by the foundation.



VILLAGE: Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy, who is designing the master plan for the village, offers instruction at a workshop held during the construction of the mosque.

"Let's take a city like Albuquerque (in central New Mexico) which is a fairly representative metropolitan area," says Durkee. "In every week, there are two murders or more. The thievery is daily. That's a city of less than 500,000 people. I was living in a country in which there were six million Saudi Arabians and maybe two million from outside who were there as workers or guests. There were only four murders in one year among the same people."

"When we lived in Mecca, which is the same size as Albuquerque in terms of population, I never worried about my wife on the street, if she went to visit a friend. I never worried about my daughters being raped or molested. My eldest daughter is in college now, here in the states. She has to carry a can of mace with pistol to come and go from school. That's insanity. That is functional insanity. This is what my daughters have to live with. I don't want it."

Durkee's concern is the concern of many American husbands and fathers who have seen their ability to protect their families diminish as violent crimes increase. A Muslim village, where a small number of people bound by a religion live together, must be safer, one would assume, than a metropolitan city. But at the suggestion that part of the village's attraction is that it allows people to get out of a society where women can't walk the streets safely, Durkee shakes his head emphatically.

"We're not getting out of a society, we're creating in the midst of society," he insists. "Functionally, physically, realistically you cannot get out of something. All you can simply try to do is create around yourself what you can the possibility of other realities."

The reality that Durkee wants to create in the middle of two square miles on a high mesa in New Mexico is a mosque, a school, a medical clinic, a center for maintaining traditional crafts, a research facility for Muslim scientists and housing for 100 families.

The mosque, which will be completed in two to three months, is the only "reality" strictly speaking; the rest of the buildings are still in the planning stage. Work on the mosque, which can hold approximately 150 people, began last June, and in September, the 83-year-old Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy came to New Mexico to build the roof and conduct workshops on adobe architecture. Fathy, who is from Cairo, has devoted most of his life to advocating the use of adobe as the least expensive, most efficient means to house the world's poor. This mosque is for the madrasah, or school, and a larger one will be built later for the entire village.

When Fathy came to the site of the village, he brought with him two masons from Nubia, a desert region in southern Egypt, to demonstrate how to build the mosque's seven domes and vaulted ceiling. The most striking feature of Fathy's technology is the construction of a roof using only mud bricks for vaults and domes, without requiring wood or steel structures.

Combining sign language and pantomime, the Nubian masons, the Spanish, the Indians and the Americans who came for the workshops worked together for two weeks, using a special adobe mortar of clay, sand, soil and straw.

In addition to his work on the mosque, Fathy is designing the master plan for the entire village. Housing for the village will be built in "clusters" and as many as 10 houses will share common walls and courtyards. The plan is for 10 houses and one public building to be added to the village each year. As soon as the mosque is completed, work will begin on the school where children will be taught Islam and Arabic, but classes in English and secular subjects such as mathematics and science will also be taught.

The village is not intended to be economi-



FOUNDATION: Saudi Arabian industrialist and treasurer of the Dar ul Islam foundation Sahl Kabbani (left), Egyptian architect Hassan Fathy (center) and Nuridin Durkee, president of the foundation, at the site of the Muslim village in New Mexico.

cally self-sufficient. Durkee says. Professional people such as lawyers, doctors and architects will work in the surrounding towns and cities, and Dar ul Islam is considering several commercial ventures designed to bring income to the village.

He already is working on plans to go into business with a local brick manufacturer. Not only can the village use the bricks to build with, but at the same time, by selling them, they will be creating salaries for their workers. Eventually, they plan also to manufacture solar panels, another item they will use themselves (the village will rely as much as possible on solar and wind power), and at the same time will generate income.

The land itself, almost 400 acres of it, will be another source of income, and at the same time, food. The hot, dry New Mexican climate allows for a long growing season, and

wheat, alfalfa, soybean and vegetables will be grown on the village's tillable soil along the Chama River. Sheep and cattle will also be raised and sold on the commercial market.

While work continues on the physical construction of the village, Dar ul Islam is trying to include a suitable population for the village — one that will include enough teachers, doctors, carpenters and other professions for 100 families. The board of Dar ul Islam currently is reviewing applications from people who want to live in the village. The applications are coming in from all over the U.S., Durkee says. Although non-Muslims might be allowed to live in the village, he does not anticipate many inquiries from people who do not practice Islam. Once the village has been firmly established, the foundation plans to sponsor a number of seminars and workshops for non-Muslims.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

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Tihama-D

# European anti-nuclear seed sprouts

**Leonard Downie Jr.**

BONN, (WP) — A grass-roots movement against nuclear armament is growing in several key Western European countries, leading some Western officials to worry that it could become a political force strong enough to erode NATO unity.

The antinuclear activists plan rallies and conferences this spring to dramatize their cause, timed to coincide with a round of political and military strategy sessions by Western alliance officials.

The demonstrators' specific objective is to prevent deployment of new U.S.-made nuclear missiles in Europe, now planned to begin at the end of 1983. But their agitation also reflects broader concern about the dangers of the nuclear standoff on their continent.

When the decision to deploy the missiles

was made in December 1979 — coupled with an offer to negotiate with the Soviet Union to limit such weapons — it was hailed as a momentous political achievement. Officials said then it was meant to signal the solidarity of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to strengthen the West's position in arms control talks by balancing off a Soviet buildup of similar medium-range weapons aimed at western Europe.

But paradoxically the decision also has fanned the revival of the campaign against nuclear weapons in a number of central and northern European countries. Although the governments of affected NATO countries have thus far resisted pressures to withdraw support of the crucial missile decision, protecting it increasingly means containing European sentiment for unilateral nuclear

disarmament.

The revival of the movement in western Europe grows out of deepening disillusion with the escalation of the arms race between the superpowers and the stalling of arms control talks at a time of increasing East-West tension. Contributing to its development has been a greater democratization of western European societies and an increased sense of economic and diplomatic independence from the United States within the alliance.

What directly sparked the current campaign was the disclosure in 1977 that the Carter administration was planning to produce the neutron bomb, an enhanced radiation antitank warhead that produced keen anxiety here. Then-president Jimmy Carter tabled the project in 1978, but then came public reassertion by his administration — in a review of nuclear war in Europe if necessary.

That was followed by the NATO decision to modernize and extend the range of nuclear missiles in Europe. Subsequent scrapping of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) by President Reagan and the U.S.

Senate provided another political spur to Europe's antinuclear weapons movement.

This sentiment is commonly referred to as Europe's "pacifist" or "neutralist" tendency. These are inaccurate adjectives, actually, since most of the opposition is targeted not at the military as a whole, nor at membership in NATO, but rather at the spread of nuclear warheads. A term like "nuclear neutralism" is a more apt description.

Often senior government officials appear to have an easy but incomplete shorthand notion of what this campaign is about. During a recent week of high-level interviews in several key NATO capitals, defense officials repeatedly attributed development of the antinuclear movement to a diminished sense of the Soviet threat, particularly among European youth.

"It is a generational thing," said a senior West German defense official. "There is a lack of history among the young, especially in this country, and this results in a lack of awareness for the need for certain security policies."



**CONCERNED:** Germans gather to protest atomic activity within their country. Atomic and nuclear fears have risen steadily in the past decade as a result of growing atomic energy plants and increased deployment considerations on nuclear missiles.

## Golden transformation brings crystal reward

By Mike Masterson

VISTA, California (LAT) — He flunked high school chemistry and never attended college, but Jeremy Eli Shapiro apparently has done something never before accomplished by man — transformed gold nuggets into crystals.

While geologists say that gold occasionally crystallizes in nature, none of those interviewed had ever heard of the crystallization process being perfected in a laboratory — and a makeshift one, at that. A mineralogist at the Smithsonian Institution speculated that Shapiro's discovery "might have future value in laser technology," but right now its principal use is in jewelry.

"Women find these: crystals even prettier than diamonds. And they are even rarer because there are so few around," Shapiro said of the elongated eight-sided crystals, which resemble tiny, shimmering yellow flowers.

Early Olmstead of Julian, Calif., said Shapiro first brought the crystals to his gem store two years ago. Today, when Shapiro can supply them, Olmstead said they sell for between \$40 and 50 a gram, or about \$150 for a small mounted cluster.

"What Shapiro created was so unusual and spectacular that they immediately became a real winner around here. We sell out quickly," Olmstead said. Shapiro, 35, will not divulge the secret of his home-laboratory process, except to say it is rooted in "Einstein's theory of oscillation of the crystals." It takes about two months to create each one, he said.

The most difficult and time-consuming part of the process is removing impurities from gold ore, which is critical to crystallization. The idea for transforming gold into crystals came to him the same way so many other ideas have developed in his mind over the years, he says, by listening to his institution, keeping loose leaf notebooks filled with his thoughts and absorbing lessons of nature.

Shapiro is still uncertain about the non-commercial value of his gold crystallization discovery. "Actually," he said, "I hope to earn enough from this to support other of my ideas to help mankind," ideas that range from how to feed a hungry

world to powering oil-consuming vehicles inexpensively. He is reluctant to patent his gold crystallization process, recalling what he says happened to his father, a "humanitarian inventor who was not a businessman."

"My father, Benjamin Shapiro, invented a gas mask used by the Navy during World War II," Shapiro said. "He just gave it to the Navy without ever acquiring a patent on it. Dad died penniless when I was a teen-ager." Shapiro believes that as soon as the crystallization technique is patented, the process will be either stolen or slightly altered by someone else in order to avoid the patent restrictions. "Right now, I am the only one who can do this," he said.

There are literally dozens of equations and ideas chasing each other inside the shaggy head of Jeremy Shapiro, a native of Brooklyn. His idea of creating a suit that could absorb enough nutrients from simple sunlight to feed the human being who wears it.

Also etched in his imagination are the blueprints for an inexpensive device that could be easily attached to a car or truck to reduce gasoline consumption by 40 per cent. Six years ago, Shapiro said he helped originate and coordinate an experiment in which health vegetables were grown in the Mojave desert, in soil with intolerably high sodium levels.

Certain strains of bacteria were applied to the barren desert soil. Those bacteria, which he said cost only about \$40 an acre to treat, actually removed all traces of sodium from the soil, making it fertile for plants. Shapiro acknowledges that his gold crystallization discovery may cause yawns in scientific circles, particularly from those who will wonder why creating gold crystals is important other than for ornamental purposes.

But the non-conformist inventor, who will not even give his specific address for fear of someone stealing his process or the gold crystals, hopes to parlay earnings from gold jewelry sales into his other, more socially-significant projects. "I'm talking specifically about developing a way to feed a starving world," he said.

"But then, I also realize that like my father, I'm a humanitarian not a businessman."



A HAND-Y SITUATION: Now here is an alarming sight. A llama with human qualities. Actually the hands belong to the llama's keeper — a man who has a sense of humor and enjoys fooling innocent spectators at a zoo in England.

### Temperatures rise in Arctic zone

## Soviet dam found to alter permafrost climate

By David Minthorn

CHERNYSHEVSKY, U.S.S.R. (AP) — A huge dam built on permafrost is causing environmental changes at the remote site in eastern Siberia, warming the climate and nurturing vegetation, fish and wild life a Soviet engineer says. "Our dam has altered the local climate for the better," said Boris A. Medvedev, 52, director of the Chernyshevsky hydroelectric project on the Vilyuy river, the world's largest dam on permanently frozen ground.

"The reservoir cools the air in summer and warms it in winter. Like the sea, the reservoir has a softening effect on the climate," he said. Seven hundred meters across and 70 meters high, the clay and rock dam holds back the Soviet Union's third largest reservoir — 400 km long and holding 40 cubic km of water. Dams at Bratsk and Krusnoyarsk in southern Siberia have larger artificial lakes.

Located near the Arctic circle in the harshest climate of the Soviet Union, the dam and surrounding fir forests are blanketed with ice and snow nine months a year. Since the power plant began operation in 1967, the average annual temperature at Chernyshevsky has risen over one degree Centigrade (2 degrees F.) from minus 8.5 centigrade

(17 F.) to minus 7 centigrade (19 F.), Medvedev said.

Polar temperatures on the coldest winter days have been significantly reduced, with readings rarely below minus 50 C (-58 F.), compared to minus 60 C (-76 F.) or lower in the days before the dam. "I personally experienced a 10-day period of minus 63 Centigrade (-81 F.) temperatures where we came to survey the site in December 1959," he said. "The lowest recorded temperature here was minus 69 Centigrade (-92 F.) years ago."

"Before the dam, July was the only month when temperatures did not go below freezing. Daytime temperatures soared to 35 Centigrade (95 F.) or higher under the intense sun. Now the summer temperatures are milder and the season longer, influenced by the 55 per cent increase in humidity from the huge reservoir. Vegetation has increased markedly along the shorelines during the summer, aided by nearly 24 hours of sun that thaws the top soil above 400 to 600 meters of permafrost."

Despite the environmental improvements, the local climate remains trying, even with the generally windless cold that many visitors find invigorating. Medvedev said the area has an oxygen deficit ranging from 20 to 50 per cent most of the year, mainly because of the lack of oxygen-producing vegetation and forests.

The reservoir has also become an important source of fish, helping meet the protein needs of 7,500 residents of Chernyshevsky, a dam workers' town of wood frame houses on a desolate hillside above the dam. The power plant's fishing brigade hauled out 800 tons of omul, pike, carp and other varieties last year, selling much of the catch to other communities in the region.

"Before the river was dammed, fish wintered in a state of semi-sleep on the bottom. They were unable to feed and mature slowly. Now with the reservoir, they develop twice as fast." The dam operates its own fish hatchery and stocks the lake with minnows in May. Omul and another Siberian white fish that tastes like salmon thrive in the ideal conditions, and pike grow big and juicy.

"We take pike up to 12 kilograms. They look like small crocodiles," a local resident joked.

Despite the environmental improvements, the local climate remains trying, even with the generally windless cold that many visitors find invigorating. Medvedev said the area has an oxygen deficit ranging from 20 to 50 per cent most of the year, mainly because of the lack of oxygen-producing vegetation and forests.

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Jelly in Tibet



**OLD AND NEW:** Bones of camels, rhinos and horses buried in volcanic ash 10 million years ago are unearthed at a dig near Orchard, Nebraska (left). Michael R. Voorhees from the University of Nebraska State Museum in Lincoln discovered the site, which has yielded more than 200 skeletons. Meanwhile, the cross between the Volkswagen and stegosaurus (right), was created by Pat Renick, fine arts professor at the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is considered an expert in producing steel and fiberglass structures.



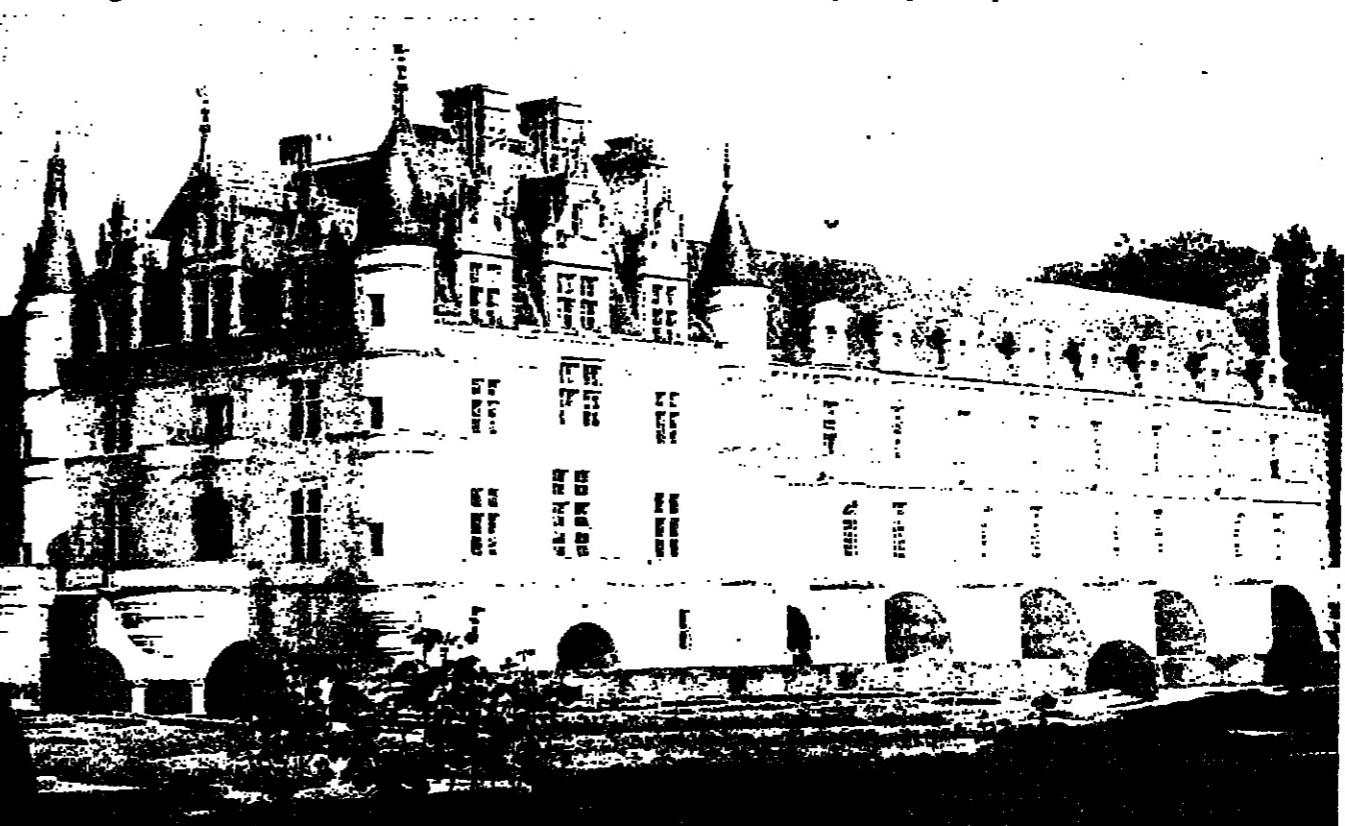
**OH BOY!** Two into one will go as was proved by Golden Slimmer of the Year, Robert Moore and Decathlon Champion Daley Thompson. Moore lost 12 stone 6 lb. for the competition, down from 28 stone 8lb. At time of the photo he weighed half his original weight at a mere 13 stone 10 lb. The pair of pants is part of his old suit.



**CAN HOME:** Work in progress at the British Institute of Technology in Britain's "tin can" that will be home for three for some 20 days as they circle the earth balloon at heights of up to 50,000 ft. in jetsream. Guided by meteorologists, the balloon is expected to travel at speeds of up to 600 kph (180 kph) in jetsreams of the northern Hemisphere.



**MORNING RIDE:** A Moroccan Bedouin, camel and leader make their way to town in the morning sun.



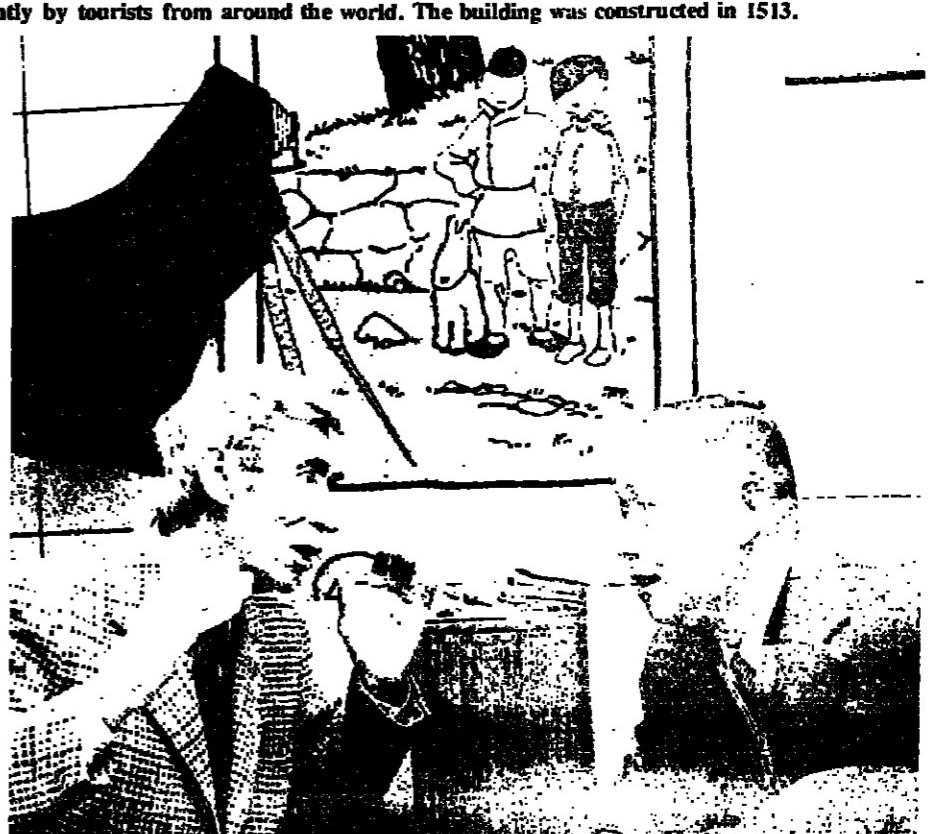
**CHATEAU:** One of France's greatest architectural possessions is the magnificent Chateau de Chenonceau. Situated near Tours in the Loire Valley, the Chateau is visited constantly by tourists from around the world. The building was constructed in 1513.



**IMAL WORLD:** The latest addition to California's famous San Diego Zoo is a baby orangutan named "India." The little fellow flew by air, having flown some 3,000 miles from Washington, D.C. Below, this cat and chickens live together in a barn on a farm in Zurich, Switzerland. There they get along like the best of friends.



**NEW-BORN:** The Emperor Penguin chick is said to be the first one ever bred and born outside the Antarctic. The chick was born at the Hubbs Research Institute at Sea World, San Diego.



**MEETING:** Forty-six years ago, Belgian cartoonist Herge took his Chinese friend Tchang, then in Belgium as model for a character in two of his books, "The Blue Lotus" and "Tintin in Tibet." They did not meet again until March 18, 1981, when Tchang returned to Belgium.



# IMF's 'paper gold' glitter catches the eye at last SDR deposits with banks touch \$5 billion mark

LONDON, April 2 (R) — The hybrid artificial currency invented 12 years ago by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to provide some stability in a world of moving currencies is catching on at last.

The Special Drawing Right (SDR), a mix of currencies referred to jokingly as the IMF's cocktail, has become more popular since being simplified, but whether it will develop fully as a commercial banking instrument is still not clear.

Some experts call it "paper gold," hoping it will provide a haven from the turbulent swings of foreign exchange markets. Some feel it would be especially useful for pricing commodities such as wheat and copper to save them from shifts in the value of the dollar.

On Jan. 1 the IMF trimmed the SDR to five major currencies from its previous 16, which had included the Iranian rial and Norwegian crown. Since its troubled birth amid arduous negotiations between financial leaders of industrialized countries, it had seen only limited commercial use, mainly for the IMF's substantial balance-of-payments loans of the developing countries.

But now more and more banks are

accepting SDR-denominated deposits, bankers say. Estimates of the amount of these deposits now in the commercial banking system have risen from the equivalent of \$2.5 billion at the start of the year to more than \$5 billion.

The five currencies that now make up the SDR are the U.S. dollar, sterling, yen, French franc, and West German mark. This has drastically cut the amount of calculations needed to make use of the SDR in commercial banking, bankers say. Banks had found it almost impossible to calculate interest rates on the SDR since no real forward market existed in many of the currencies which used to make up the basket.

This year the multi-billion-dollar Euromarket, in which banks re-lend currencies deposited outside their country of origin, has already seen increased SDR activity. The best example of this was Sweden's decision to raise more than \$1 billion through a Euro-loan syndicated among a large group of banks.

Though most of this was to be on a traditional dollar basis, Sweden's national debt office and the major U.S. bank Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York decided to test the financial market's appetite for the

\$703m grant

## U.S. vows to aid Turkey

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP) — The United States reaffirmed its determination to tip Turkey shore up its economy and build its aging military forces in a meeting Tuesday between Turkish Foreign Minister Turckmen and Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr.

Turkmen told reporters as he was leaving the State Department that his government does not expect additional assistance from the United States this year beyond \$703 million in military and economic aid pledged for fiscal 1982. Haig and Turkmen held lengthy discussions alone and with others. Turkmen is Haig's guest for lunch.

Turkmen is scheduled to meet Thursday with Vice President George Bush and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger before giving a speaking tour to a number of American cities.

State Department officials said the large sum of aid earmarked for Turkey is a recognition of Turkey's contributions as a member of NATO and of its strategic importance. "It was also based on the belief that it is good for Turkey to be strong when faced with an unstable and chaotic situation to its east," said one official who asked not to be identified by name.

## SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender No.	Price SR	Closing Date
National Guards, Riyadh	Construction of Brigade's buildings at Riyadh and Medina	401/42/400	2000	20.4.81
Ministry of Interior, Public Security	Provision of military requirements	3/400/401	600	19.4.81
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, The Directorate General for the Central Regional Municipality of Khobar and branches attached to it	Maintenance and Operation of Dawadmi	86	300	12.5.81
Ministry of	Cleaning of Al-Khobar and offices attached to it for a period of one year	—	1000	28.4.81
	1—Drilling of 4 wells	45/1	500	18.4.81

## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE  
2ND APRIL, 1981  
27TH J. AWAL, 1401

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arr.date
RoRo 4	El Quinto	Star	Fruit/General	31-3-81
5	Ikan	Star	General	30-3-81
6	Aegis Wisdom	Alireza	Creatsteel/General	1-4-81
7	Hellenic Pioneer	Alpha	Wheat/fourreefer	30-3-81
8	Sinno me II	Star	Durra	30-3-81
9	Viki K	Star	Tiles	29-3-81
10	Intracativity	Payer	Barley	28-3-81
11	Hilco Scamper	Star	Bananas	31-3-81
12	Jerry Everett	O.C.E.	Bananas	1-4-81
13	Boah	O.C.E.	Contr./General	28-3-81
14	Zeus 1	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	31-3-81
15	Told Arrow	Alisabah	Bulk Cement	7-4-81
16	Mercancana 1	O.C.E.	Tiles/Gen/Paper/Tim	1-4-81
17	Maldives Pledge	O.Trade	Sorghum	17-3-81
18	Char Hang	Abdullah	Gen/Steel/Timber	27-3-81
19	Alasca	O.C.E.	Reefers	29-3-81
20	Golden Saudia	El Hawi	Contra/Steel/Tiles	29-3-81
21	Hilco Speedster	Star	Reefers	28-3-81
22	Jalagovind	S.C.S.A.	Barley	27-3-81
23	Maldivine Pioneer	O.Trade	Plywood/Gen/Grain	1-4-81
24	Med Freezer	O.C.E.	Reefers	31-3-81
25	Hellenic Valor	Alpha	Coms/Vehicles	1-4-81
26	Green Forward	Algosaibi	Containers	2-4-81
27	Alecos	Ori	General/Plstics	28-3-81
28	Alids	Star	Tiles/Asbestos	31-3-81
29	Lokma 1	Fayez	General/Textiles	31-3-81
30	Maldivine Ambassador	O.Trade	General/Plstics	1-4-81
31	Queen of Sheba	Ori	General/Coffee	1-4-81
32	Archangelos	A.A.	Barley	31-3-81

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS OF  
27-5-1401 — 24-1981 — changes for  
THE PAST 24 HOURS:

B.No.	Name of the Ships	Agents	Type of Cargo	Arr.date
1	Mount Olympus	Gulf	Bulk C/Barley	12-2-81
3	Lok Sahayak	Alesada	Barley/Gen	1-4-81
4	Luke Lu	Gosabi	Gen/Conts	1-4-81
8	Jameela	Ori	General	1-4-81
14	Spruce	Gosabi	Steel Pipes	31-3-81
26	Addiriyah	Kanoo	Containers	2-4-81
27	Asoline Sea	AET	Barley in Bags	28-3-81
28	Scirocco Universal	Star	Banana/Coconut	1-4-81
29	Van Dyk	Gosabi	General	2-4-81
35	Cape Leeuwinn	Ori	Bulk Cement	1-4-81
36	Ven Fort D.B.	Alisabah	Bulk Cement	24-4-81
37	Pacific Importer	Alireza	Bulk Cement	25-3-81
38	World Strength (DB)	Globe	BulkCement	29-3-81
Anch	Tai Pan	Alireza	Bulk Cement	30-3-81
	Cosmobil Ace	AET	CARS	2-4-81

At the start of this year only a handful of international corporations, several based in the Middle East where the U.S. freeze on Iranian assets prompted a radical rethink over the dollar, were regular SDR depositors.

But there are signs that numbers are increasing though many corporations still remain on the sidelines. Some public sector bodies tempted to borrow in SDRs have been blocked in their attempts as government approvals for what is invariably seen as a new venture have been slow to come through.

A group of seven banks was first off the mark just seven days into the new year when they announced they were setting up a new market in certificates of deposit denominated in SDRs. The certificates are short-term deposits with a commercial bank which can be traded between third-party investors.

One attraction is the security a basket of currencies such as the SDR can offer against the sometimes wild fluctuations witnessed recently on the world's foreign exchange markets. A major boost could come later this year when bankers believe the IMF may be forced to the capital markets to boost its flagging financial resources.

For if the IMF cannot raise from central banks and Middle East oil producers the six billion SDR or more it needs this year to boost liquidity, it will have no alternative to its first foray into the international markets. And if that does prove to be the case, there is no doubt that the banks which have this year been patiently building up the expertise in handling SDR borrowing would be best placed to pick up the contract.



IMF SESSION: A general view of the International Monetary Fund's interim commission holding its session in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

(AP Wirephoto)

## EEC reaches accord on farm prices

BRUSSELS, April 2 (AP) — Common Market agriculture ministers agreed Wednesday on food price support increases averaging about 9.5 per cent — almost six per cent less than angry farmers demanded in three days of demonstrations.

The ministers, meeting in the Charlemagne building of the Common Market's headquarters complex, reached agreement just before midnight. Earlier, Wednesday, police with tear gas and clubs dispersed about 1,000 farmers demonstrating outside the building. The farmers, who had been throwing potatoes, eggs and stones at police guards, were chased down side streets and through a plaza in the corner of the complex.

After an 18-hour session that ended near dawn Wednesday, the ministers from the 10-member countries resumed their talks Wednesday night.

"I just don't see (diversion) as a possibility," he said. The official said also that Turkey is sounding out aircraft manufacturers in the United States and abroad with the apparent view of modernizing its air force.

## BRIEFS

BRUSSELS, (AFP) — The European Economic Community will shortly grant China urgent food aid worth \$7.5 million, a spokesman for the European Commission said Thursday. The commission has decided to propose to the council of ministers from the ten-member countries that the community should give China 2,000 tons of powdered milk and 8,000 tons of sunflower oil, the spokesman said.

UNITED NATIONS, (R) — Twenty-six countries, including the 10 EEC states, have signed the 1980 international cocoa agreement. Those signing included Nigeria, Brazil and Cameroun, major cocoa exporters, as well as Bulgaria, East Germany and Haiti. The agreement is designed to stabilize prices through a system of buffer stocks.

WASHINGTON, (R) — The Export-Import Bank has put off final action on a \$290 million subsidized loan to an airline owned by Australian publisher Rupert Murdoch. The loan, for 18 Boeing airliners, was due for final approval by the bank's board, but action was postponed while it studied a request that the loan be delayed pending a study by the general accounting office (GAO), the congressional watchdog agency.

LONDON, (AP) — The wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer in July will bring in at least £200 million (\$450 million) to the British economy, English Tourist Board Chairman Michael Montague has said.

## Riyal keeps firm on quiet day

By J.H. Hammond

BRUSSELS, April 2 — The riyal had a very quiet day in trim trading. Most dealings took place to cover short period cash flows or for overnight borrowings. Banks in the Kingdom normally borrow from each other after determining their cash flow position following the daily SAMA dealings. SAMA does not act as a banker of last resort in the sense of lending liquidity to banks in temporary cash-flow crisis.

It is often remarked by local bankers that borrowing from each other overnight, especially if it is for large amounts, distorts the whole riyal deposit interest yield curve. Rumors go out that bank A or B is short and since the participants in the riyal money markets do not know who is exactly short or for what tenor, they immediately push up their interest rates, making borrowing relatively expensive across the whole range of tenors. One banker called it 'boomerang' effect.

On the whole, the further cuts Wednesday in prime rates by some leading U.S. banks from 17.5 per cent to 17 per cent did not unduly affect the local market. The American prime rate — the rate at which the banks lend to their most credit worthy customers was as high as 21 per cent only two months ago. Chase Manhattan Bank, ranked third in U.S. led the move to 17 per cent prime Wednesday.

Foreign Exchange Rates		Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Thursday	
		SAMA	Cash Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.60	8.91
Belgian Franc (1,000)	98.00	107.00	—
Canadian Dollar	2.83	3.20	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	160.00	161.00	160.00
Dutch Guilder (100)	144.00	145.00	144.30
Egyptian Pound	—	4.10	4.35
Emirati Dirham (100)	68.00	68.25	67.90
French Franc (100)	—	66.50	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	—	40.60
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	—
Iranian Rial (100)	—	8.00	—
Irish Dinar	32.00	34.50	32.40
Italian Lira (10,000)	15.80	—	15.90
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	—	—
Jordanian Dinar	—		

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## Gencher arrives for Moscow talks

MOSCOW, April 2 (AP) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Moscow Thursday for two days of talks on crucial East-West issues and was greeted by his Soviet counterpart Andrei Gromyko.

Genscher met Gromyko Thursday at the Foreign Ministry for the first round of talks and is slated to meet Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev Friday to discuss his visit to Washington last month.

Genscher, who is number two in the Bonn



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

government behind Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, will return home Saturday after a press conference in Moscow on results of his talks.

During his two-day trip to Washington, Genscher said Bonn would do what is necessary to meet its defense commitments to NATO. He also said West Germany favors a U.S.-Soviet summit meeting to reduce

## Jagielski meets Haig

WASHINGTON, April 2 (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met Thursday with Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski amid indications the Reagan administration is considering additional food and financial aid for Poland's hard-pressed economy.

A reliable American source said the discussions would be dominated by the crisis in Poland and the question of Western economic and food aid to that country. The United States remains extremely concerned about the situation in Poland, despite the calling off of a general strike that was slated for last Tuesday.

In Warsaw, Solidarity's moderate leader Lech Walesa has reaffirmed his control over union policy following the resignation of one leading militant and the sacking of another. In addition a union communiqué said Solidarity's secretary, Andrzej Celiński, had been barred from the next session of the national commission, to be held in Gdańsk next Friday. (A Warsaw radio broadcast monitored in London said he had been removed from his post following a secret ballot.)

## Assassination attempt against Reagan predicted

LOS ANGELES, April 2 (AP) — A psychic who two months ago predicted on a television show many of the details of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's brush with death says she was shocked that her forecast came true, but not really surprised.

Tamara Rand had predicted on a show taped in January that President Reagan would experience "a thud" in "the chest area" during "the last few days of March," and that "someone Sandy-haired" would be involved. She said there would be "shots all over the place."

Reagan was shot in the chest March 30. Three others were wounded. A sandy-haired man, John W. Hinckley Jr., was charged with the assassination attempt. "It was shocking to me, although I must tell you, I just sort of knew," she said Wednesday.

On the tape, Rand, of Los Angeles, said, "the last few days of March or early April" would be "a crisis time" for Reagan. She also said there would be a "crisis time" for Reagan in July, although she did not specify what would happen.

On the Jan. 6 show, she said that when she thought about late March, she felt a "thud" in the chest area. She said it could mean a heart attack or a stroke, "but there are gunshots all over the place and I could be an assassin." "I hope I'm wrong," she added. She said Reagan "will stay strong for a period of time."

Rand said, "I don't feel a conspiracy. It has to do with somebody young and radical. I don't even think he looks real radical."



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الجمعة ٢٨ جماد الأول ١٤٠١

## Good Morning

By Jihad Al Khazen

Each speaks from what he knows. Beauty is not only in the eye of the beholder, but comes in the beholder's terms. Thus the businessman who saw a beautiful woman and said, "if she was a company she would be charged under the Monopolies Act."

The problem has sparked lively debate among deputies, senators and the press.

But the president's solution will not satisfy Italy's monarchists, who have sympathizers in both houses of Parliament, nor exiled King Umberto, who wrote to the president urging the transfer of his father's remains to the Pantheon. Umberto's mother, Queen Elena, is buried in exile in Montpelier, in France.

"Because many deputies from every party, and a vast section of public opinion desire the burial of my august parents at the Pantheon... I would be grateful if you would make this possible," former King Umberto said.

President Pertini was angered by what he saw as the presumptuous tone of the letter, which avoided using his presidential title.

"If he wishes the remains of his parents to be buried in Italy I have nothing against it. But when Prince Umberto writes to me he should address me correctly as president and not simply with this Mr. Pertini," he told a newspaper.

And he told a delegation of royalist sympathizing deputies, "do not insist upon the Pantheon. The decision rests with me." But the duke of Aosta claims the Pantheon, built by the Romans in 12 BC as a temple to

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